

MIDWEST FARM GROUP ACTS TO OBTAIN RELIEF

11 Corn-Belt States Promise Tariff Reprisals If Demands Are Not Met

DES MOINES, Ia., Jan. 29 (Special)—Delegates from 11 states in the corn belt area made a declaration at the Mid-West Farm Conference here which they declare, presages a political upheaval unless Congress takes prompt action toward meeting their demands for farm relief legislation.

Speakers from seven states made it clear that a nation-wide campaign against the protective tariff would be made if agriculture is not afforded the same benefits that are accorded other industries.

New "Political Map" Forecast

William Hirth, president of Missouri Farm Clubs, aroused enthusiasm when he declared that unless the Federal Government affords agriculture the relief demanded there will be an upheaval that would change the whole political map for the next 50 years.

A plan for a Federal Farm Board that will aid in the stabilization of agriculture must come out of the mid-west farm problem conference, John Hamill, Governor of Iowa, told the convention.

Such an organization, he said, would provide the necessary machinery for taking care of the surplus, "if industry and finance are to expect the men who are engaged in agriculture to feed the people of the world."

Pointing to the fact that Congress is now in session, the Governor declared that "agriculture has waited in patience for relief," but that it had not been forthcoming, and that the time for action had arrived.

Export Board Demanded

Resolutions drafted by a committee of one delegate each from Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Ohio, South Dakota, Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas and Michigan declared for the formation of an export corporation, to be administered by a farm board, and endorsement of the "fundamental principles" of the Dickinson bill, together with legal sanction of co-operative marketing organizations.

A legislative committee composed of two members from each of the 11

states was established. The deliberations of the conference were free from partisan politics.

The reading of a telegraphic greeting from President Coolidge was met with generous applause. Machinery was set in motion for a compact organization in the states represented. Montana and North Dakota asked to be admitted to the conference.

Department of Agriculture Discusses New Way to Aid Farmer in Readjustments

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—Reconstruction of the land policy of the United States so as to check undue expansion of farm lands is urged by the Department of Agriculture as a means of assisting the farmer in making his readjustments.

Systematic direction of land settlements and utilization and a carefully co-ordinated plan of development for agriculture and forestry is advocated. This would require co-operation of federal and state governments.

New lands have been brought into cultivation while the produce from old farms is without a satisfactory market. This practice should not be continued, the department sets forth, calling attention to the small returns farmers are now receiving.

Farmers' Income Average

After paying interest, rent, taxes and money expenses, it is estimated that the net cash income of American farmers for the crop year 1924-1925 averaged only \$510, plus an average consumption of food from the farm valued at \$336. This return received for interest on an average investment of \$5043, and as wages for the labor of themselves and their families.

An allowance for the labor of the farmer and his family at average wages for hired farm laborers besides what the farm supplies to the family living would leave no interest return whatever on the farm operator's capital. In fact, the average farm family would have lacked \$184 of having anything to apply as interest on their capital investment.

It is contended that certain forces, notably the pioneering tradition and the resulting overexpansion of farm areas, have put agriculture on an income basis much below that of other economic enterprises. Farmers are not yet in a position to obtain a reward for their labor and a return on their capital commensurate with the wages and returns to capital and enterprise elsewhere.

The department says that a general new land should not be brought into use until it will earn a return for capital invested in improvements and for labor, equivalent to the returns to capital and labor in other branches of production. Public bodies, while not undertaking the restriction of freedom of the individual, should nevertheless restrain this tendency by every legitimate means.

HITCH IN IRISH FLIGHT

By Special Cable

DUBLIN (Via Mail to London), Jan. 29.—It is reported that there has been a hitch in connection with the projected flight of the Free State forces to New York in June. The Minister of Finance, Ernest Blythe, has intimated to the Minister of Defense that he cannot recommend the flight to the estimated cost of \$15,000 in view of the economy campaign which is being carried on by the farmers and business men. It is possible the project may be carried out by means of a public appeal for funds.

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the very latest type. The price of
our safe deposit boxes ranges
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high grade canned fruits
and vegetables by the dozen
and case lots. Free delivery.

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A Store of Specialty Shops

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

BRING REDWOOD LOGS VIA CANAL

Mississippi Mill Owners Find Way Cheaper Than Milling in Woods

JACKSON, Miss., Jan. 29 (Special Correspondence)—Shipping redwood logs from a 27,000-acre tract in California, down the Pacific, through the Canal, up through the Gulf of Mexico and Mississippi River and by rail to a little mill town called Wiggins—seemingly a long and costly journey—is believed to be more economical than milling the timber in the California woods, according to those who are promoting the enterprise.

The owners of the timber and the mills have purchased four steel vessels from the United States Shipping Board, each of 7000 tons capacity, and capable of carrying up to 4,000,000 feet of lumber, in logs and squares, on each trip. These ships, arriving as fast as they can be loaded and dispatched, will keep the mills at Wiggins and at D'Ilo working at capacity. It is expected to place two of the vessels in operation in the spring with sailings every 17 days and later two more ships will be placed on the run.

With the four ships operating it is estimated that 400 carloads of logs will be brought to Mississippi per month, or a train load every other day.

Saves Expensive Drying

The chief consideration in leading the owners of the property—the Pinkney-Gould Lumber Company—to bring their timber to the mills instead of taking the vessels in operation in the spring with sailings every 17 days and later two more ships will be placed on the run.

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railroading and special machinery is necessary. The general practice is to fell the timber uphill, pull to the crest of the hill, load on ridges and drop on inclines to the spur. After the trees are felled they are debarked, the woods fired, and the logs left on the ground about a year to permit them to dry out somewhat. Green redwood is very heavy and dry redwood very light.

"The firing of the woods does not disturb the growth of redwood. This timber is called the 'Undying Redwood' because it is next to impossible to exterminate it. Only intensive farming operations on cutover lands for a long period has succeeded in preventing a second growth."

"After the logs are left in the woods a year, all except the butt logs will float. Some mills run all except the butt logs through ponds; others dump them all in ponds. The rail hauls are short as compared with those of the mills in the South. The sawmills that manufacture this redwood are not materially different from those in Mississippi, using nine and ten-foot band mills. Very few are double cut. The very large butt logs which are too large to handle are blasted with dynamite into smaller pieces in the woods."

"Redwood has more talking points than any wood I know. It has the romance of the ages. Its properties are so numerous it is well called the 'Wonder Wood.'"

"Sawed lumber can be piled solid green and left for years without damage. This applies to heart wood, but there is so little sap—one or two inches per tree—that it is negligible. The wood is easily worked; it can be used in construction work green, as the shrinkage is small."

Speaking of the redwood forests, Mr. Klumb says they are unique and interesting, growing in an area excepted from San Francisco to the Oregon line, all within 25 miles of the coast, and lying almost entirely in three counties—Mendocino, Humboldt and Del Norte, and in which, according to government reports and private information, there are about 70,000,000,000 feet of redwood.

PASADENA BUILDS

\$1,000,000 CITY HALL

PASADENA, Calif., Jan. 14 (Special Correspondence)—Work has started on Pasadena's new city hall, the second of the group of three buildings which will form the new civic center. The board of city directors has awarded the principal contracts on the building, the total cost of which will be \$1,132,677.

The new public library is already taking form and will be completed by September, 1926. The third building is to be a civic auditorium, plans for the financing of which have not been completed. The dominant feature of the city hall will be its tower, which will rise 200 feet above the street level.

AIR TRANSIT POPULAR

CROYDON, England, Jan. 29 (AP)—So popular has the transit of goods by airplane become that it has been found necessary to construct new

warehouses and sheds at the London air station at Croydon. A bigger staff of customs officers also is required. It is now planned to reserve single-engine airplanes for goods traffic. The larger multi-engine machines will be used only for passengers.

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Windsor
Chairs

In the Half-Yearly
Furniture Sale

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A fine assortment of the popular
Windsor types, in maple, Kensington
mahogany and antique
mahogany finish.

Forbes & Wallace,

Incorporated
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

New Spring Cotton Fabrics

ARRIVE

Long before the first robin peeps over the horizon come these gay
Cottons, harbingers of a colorful spring. Cotton crepes, embroidered
in modernistic patterns; Rodier crepes in cubistic designs; bright
English prints—one and all they predict a season
of brilliance and variety.

Albert Steiger Company

A Store of Specialty Shops

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

? ? ?

(1) In adhering to the World Court does America recognize the League?
(2) What is a canardist?
(3) Where was building first developed to an art?
(4) How does a tree prepare for winter?
(5) Why does Professor Ripley warn against the sale of non-voting stock?
(6) What is Sulgrave Manor? Where is it to be duplicated?

These questions were answered in

Yesterday's MONITOR

Telephone Users Given Protection

If Subscriber's Name Is Omitted From Book Only Half Payment Can Be Collected

Subscribers in Massachusetts whose names are inadvertently left out of telephone books will have to pay only one-half the regular fee, and may have postal cards giving the existing number sent a list of people by the company, according to a statement issued today by William H. O'Brien, chief of the telephone and telegraph division of the Massachusetts Department of Public Utilities.

The statement was given by the assembly as follows: "The resolution could have been adopted by the Grand Lodge of the Philippines, as the House membership is composed mostly of Filipinos, but in deference to our American brethren and for the sake of peace and harmony in the Grand Lodge, and apprehensive that the resolution might be construed in the United States as being of a political nature, we deemed it advisable to approve it in special assembly outside the lodge."

"It is our fervent hope that you will heed our call for brotherly rectitude. The liberty of 12,000,000 people is in the balance. The Filipino people are longing for freedom and earnestly praying therefor."

The resolution caused much comment, many American Masons claiming it imprudent for Masonic lodges to engage in political controversies.

LOAN FOR ALBANIA

By Special Cable

ROME, Jan. 29.—According to reports from Albania, the League of Nations is contemplating guaranteeing a loan of 3,000,000 gold francs, in order to enable the Albanian Government to deal with the settlement of refugees, the number estimated at

BOYCOTT TO BEGIN FEB. 5

CANTON, Jan. 27 (AP) (Delayed)—The Japanese boycott which has been threatened for several days will begin Feb. 5, it was announced today.

It is rumored that there will be a strike among the Hong Kong merchants beginning Feb. 18. The object of the latter is unknown.

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Plumbing

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FALLS

Twenty Vernon Street
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Special Showing of

WIDE SATISFACTION NOTED AT WORLD COURT ADHERENCE

Civic, Political, and Business Leaders Practically Unanimous That Action Is Step in Right Direction
Leading to Universal Peace

Virtually unanimous approval is expressed by representative Boston civic, business and political leaders in their comment upon the action of the United States Senate sanctioning American entry in the World Court. Among the statements received are the following:

Manley O. Hudson, Bemis professor of International Law at Harvard University and president of the Massachusetts branch of the League of Nations Nonpartisan Association: "The fight for the World Court has been won. America takes her place with 48 other nations in maintaining an institution which has proved itself indispensable to international society. We have not been hamstrung by isolationists. We have not been converted to an ostrich policy. We are saying to 48 other peoples that we approve what they have done, that we welcome their success, and that we want to share in the product of their effort."

The Reservation Problem
"The reservations adopted by the Senate ought not to hamper the Court, and they ought not greatly to hamper America. It is to be hoped that other countries will agree to them. They are such as to detract from the encouragement which the United States might have given to other countries in their support of the Court, but they are not such as to make it impossible for other countries to accept."

"Of course the United States has not gained back her leadership in the movement for an international court. Considering the way in which the question has been handled in America there is little likelihood that we shall soon do so. But the action taken is to be welcomed, and it is a significant step in the right direction. Twenty-five years from now, when the Court has built a great body of jurisprudence, we shall probably look back on the contests of this period with little satisfaction."

Roland W. Boyden, American observer at the sessions of the Paris

Reparations Commission and president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce:

"Our joining the World Court is a substantial contribution to the cause of peace. Peace does not mean the cessation of disputes. It means settlement of disputes without fighting, and the Court will help to this end."

"Of course, joining the Court involves danger. The Court may decide some question against us, whereas, if we were free, we could decide it correctly. But our reservations have ingeniously eliminated risk of this kind so far as possible, so that this danger is negligible, and we and other nations still can rely on our incomparable sense of justice and will for peace."

"But, regardless of reservation, we are taking a useful step toward co-operation with other nations in perfecting essential machinery. The goal is far ahead, but every step brings it nearer."

George W. Coleman, president of Babson Institute:

"The entry of the United States into the World Court, belated and limited as it is, nevertheless gives genuine satisfaction to all our citizens who are alive to present-day developments. There is undoubtedly a considerable minority of well-meaning and well-informed citizens who are obsessed by the old psychology of isolation and insulation. They have persuaded themselves that this exceedingly modest, entirely harmless, and almost fruitless action is dangerous to the safety and well-being of our beloved country."

"In comparison with the part we ought to be playing in international affairs, our glacial adherence to the World Court reminds one for all the world of the mountain that labored and brought forth a mouse."

"Those of us who can read the handwriting on the wall, and see plainly enough the place in international affairs into which the United States has been thrust by the logic of events, can only hope that this tiny recognition of our official responsibility in world relationships may be but the planting of an acorn which will grow in time to a wide-spreading tree whose branches will reach out into every country and whose leaves will be for the healing of the nations."

Great Glory to Country
William M. Butler (R.), Senator from Massachusetts:

"The adoption of the World Court resolution by the Senate is a decision which will redound to the great glory of this country. The action was taken without in any way establishing relations of entanglement with the politics of the old world. By this action we in no wise incite the world to the overthrow of the United States, but we take a step in the interests of peace, and we declare freely and generously as a nation that we are not living to ourselves alone."

Mrs. Roland G. Hopkins, chairman of the Massachusetts branch of the Foreign Policy Association:
"The entry of the United States comes as a most gratifying development, and in answer to an insistent and repeated demand, the country over. It is a step toward placing this Nation in a position of leadership, removing us from the rear ranks in the march of nations toward fuller international co-operation and good will."

Glad to See Beginning
Elliot Wadsworth, former Assistant Secretary of the Treasury: "I have always felt that the United States should join the World Court to strengthen an important agency for adjusting the better understanding with international misunderstandings. Recalling how long it has taken the world to develop its codes of civil laws, I am glad to see a beginning made in the establishment of an international code."

"The World Court, in addition to settling such cases as come before it, will surely in its deliberations develop an international code of law which may become as common in the respect of all the nations as their civil codes are today. Whatever the outcome may be, I believe that the United States should lend its weight to such a movement."

Beginning of the End of War
Mrs. Arthur G. Rotch, president of the Massachusetts League of Women Voters:

"Our entry into the World Court shows that the American people have come to a better understanding with respect to co-operation in world affairs. At the end of the Senate debate the opposition to the Court made but a poor showing, indicating that the country as a whole does want the things which so many of us who have carefully studied it believe means much to the advancement of human progress and at least the beginning of the end of war."

Mrs. Frederick Glazier Smith, president of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs:

Synonymous With Progress
"Participation of the United States in the World Court is an early step toward world peace. I am gratified at the action of the Senate, and I agree with the reservations which were imposed in the Court resolution. I believe they are necessary. Joining the Court is synonymous with progress."

W. Irving Bullard, vice-president of the Merchants' National Bank and of the Boston Chamber of Commerce:
"I believe that by American entry into the World Court the economic recovery of Europe will be greatly accelerated and international confidence materially stimulated. I am thoroughly delighted with the Senate action, for the World Court is the master key to world peace, and the best instrument we have for promoting more amicable understanding between nations and peoples. American entry will increase and stimulate the Court's success and service."

Gives Life to an Ideal
Alvan T. Fuller, Governor of Massachusetts:

"I am delighted that the necessary two-thirds of our Senate has voted for America's adherence to the

World Court. I regret the reservations which exact special concessions and which were accepted by friends of the World Court. I assume, to placate the opposition.

"The entry of the United States into the World Court puts the breath of life into an ideal which men have advocated in one form or another since the Middle Ages. Here we have a World Court the object of which is to substitute arbitration for armed force in settling the disputes which arise between nations and which is supported, practically speaking, by every government on earth."

"America's entrance is no empty gesture. The good faith of the United States is pledged to submit to judicial settlement disputes that may arise on a question of law. It was inevitable that America, which prides itself on its idealism, on its high-mindedness, courage,

CARNATION SHOW PRIZES AWARDED

(Continued from Page 1)

clarity for the best vase of carnations in the show. His exhibit was a magnificent cluster of "Spectrum."

The Dorner Memorial medal was won by a showing of "Radiolight," grown by Bauer, Steinkamp & Co. of Indianapolis. Sports are ineligible for this class, and the medal is offered for a vase of 100 blooms of any seedling variety which has been in cultivation not less than three years and scores not less than 85 points by the society's scale of points.

The medal is awarded the original



HAROLD J. PATTEN, TEWKSBURY, MASS.

Winner of Cup Offered by Gov. Alvan T. Fuller for Arrangement of Not Less Than 75 or More Than 100 Blooms.

and faith in Christian ideals and humanitarian impulses, should be willing to join with the other nations of the world in substituting arbitration for armed force, thereby making less probable, to a degree, the greatest source of sorrow and suffering, of privation and hardship that those of this generation at least have ever known. It would have been a shame if a World Court had continued to exist without the United States as a member."

Wellington Wells, President of the Massachusetts Senate:

"The World Court, in operation, will furnish opportunity and time for deliberate and dispassionate consideration of issues before nations rush precipitately into war. 'I trust the World Court is going to exert a strong moral influence against future wars. The action of our Nation in joining the Court is a proof of our willingness to join in a peaceful pursuit of every reasonable means to avoid future armed conflict between nations.'

Legion Commander Satisfied With Action on World Court

PORTLAND, Me., Jan. 29 (AP)—Satisfaction with the action of the Senate with relation to the United States becoming a member of the World Court, was expressed yesterday by Brig.-Gen. John R. McQuinn, national commander of the American Legion, upon his arrival to deliver addresses here and at Bangor.

"I think the Legion attitude on the World Court was well covered by resolutions passed at the last convention," he said. "At that time we voted to support the United States in joining the World Court, although we have stipulations as to what form of World Court we favored. I do not feel it necessary to amplify in that respect at this time. I can merely say that the Swanson reservations appended yesterday seem to me to be all right, and that I am well satisfied with the Senate action."

President Angell Gratified

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Jan. 29 (Special)—Dr. James Rowland Angell, president of Yale University, praised the World Court and expressed his gratification over the Senate vote in favor of entrance of the United States in his address before 312 high school students in the Auditorium yesterday afternoon. He paid tribute to the efforts of three presidents to help bring this about, and mentioned Massachusetts as a State foremost in the movement for the participation of this country in a step toward world peace.

MORE CITY HALL CHANGES
Two changes in the personnel of the schoolhouse department at Boston City Hall will probably be made in a few days, when John H. Mahoney, most of that time in the building department, is expected to retire on a pension of about one-half his salary of \$5000, and Clarence H. Blackall of Cambridge, an architect named by Mayor Curley at a salary of \$4000, is expected to retire. Mr. Mahoney draws the larger salary as he is chairman of the board.

women, following the work of the official judges with their own estimates.

Among the special exhibits is that of W. A. Manda of South Orange, N. J., who is showing some 125 varieties of his collection of 700 cacti specimens. Mr. Manda is especially interested this year in his arrangement for decorative effect of "poinsettias," which belong to the pineapple family and which are much used in the tropic countries as living vases. The cones of the leaves are filled with water which they retain against the heat for a considerable time and flowers can be placed in these growing vases to retain their freshness remarkably.

Mr. Manda is also interested in educating the public to the use of cacti in place of the fern dish of older fashion. Cacti thrive if they are watered only once a week and thus admirably replace the fern, which requires daily watering.

RECORD DECEMBER BUSINESS IN BOSTON

Chamber Bureau Index Notes
Caution in Developments

While the Index of Business Activity for Metropolitan Boston, prepared by the Bureau of Commercial and Industrial Affairs of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, shows that a record business was transacted in December, commodity turnover reaching a point comparable to that of the close of the year 1919, there is a sentiment of caution noted in the business world as to future expansions. December was a busy month for the retail trades, and all the way back to the manufacturer, it is shown by the data.

Electric power consumed by industrial users in Metropolitan Boston exceeded that of any previous December, according to the bureau. Calls for industrial work were likewise more numerous than in any other December since 1919. Some elements classed as deterrents are noticeably absent from the business movement in December.

Authorities endeavoring to forecast future business conditions are advising caution, almost unanimously, but they are in fair agreement that a general depression of any magnitude is not immediately imminent, says the bureau. Leaving out stock market transactions and installment buying, there seems to be a general feeling that business and industry have not entered upon a campaign of dangerous credit inflation. At the same time there appears to be a sentiment that further extensions in general business at this time should be based on careful analysis of conditions bearing on the specific undertaking, says the index.

BOSTON YACHT CLUB ELECTS J. R. HODDER

Announcement has been made of the election of the following officers of the Boston Yacht Club for 1926. James R. Hodder, commodore; William N. Nichols, vice commodore; E. Copeland Lang, rear commodore; and Walter Burgess, secretary-treasurer.

Elected to other committees were: Executive committee for two years—Daniel C. Roberts, John J. Martin (relinquishing commodore), William K. Lantry, Benjamin Kimball; membership committee—Fullerton C. Vose, Forrest G. Bagley, Dean K. James, William H. Middleton, Charles E. Jeffrey Jr., Walter Burgess secretary; regatta committee—Ralph E. Winthrop, chairman; Harlan N. Bloomfield, William W. Hall, Thornton K. Lathrop, Walter D. Lane, Quincy Tucker, Walter E. Hurley.

Preceding the election of officers a dinner was served, at which the retiring commodore, John J. Martin, received a silver service in token of the club's appreciation of his five years' service.

STATE HOUSE LAND MEASURE FAVORED

The Massachusetts Legislative Committee on the State House has reported favorably the bill providing for acquisition of land at 32 Beacon Street, adjoining the State House, for purposes of expansion. The purchase was owned by the American Unitarian Association, which has started a building on the site and which opposed the bill at committee hearings a week ago. Governor Fuller recommended the adoption of the bill in his annual message.

The bill provides that the land may be bought, or seized under right of eminent domain. The land which it is proposed to take contains 3920 square feet and is assessed for \$117,000.

EASTERN STAR ELECTS OFFICERS

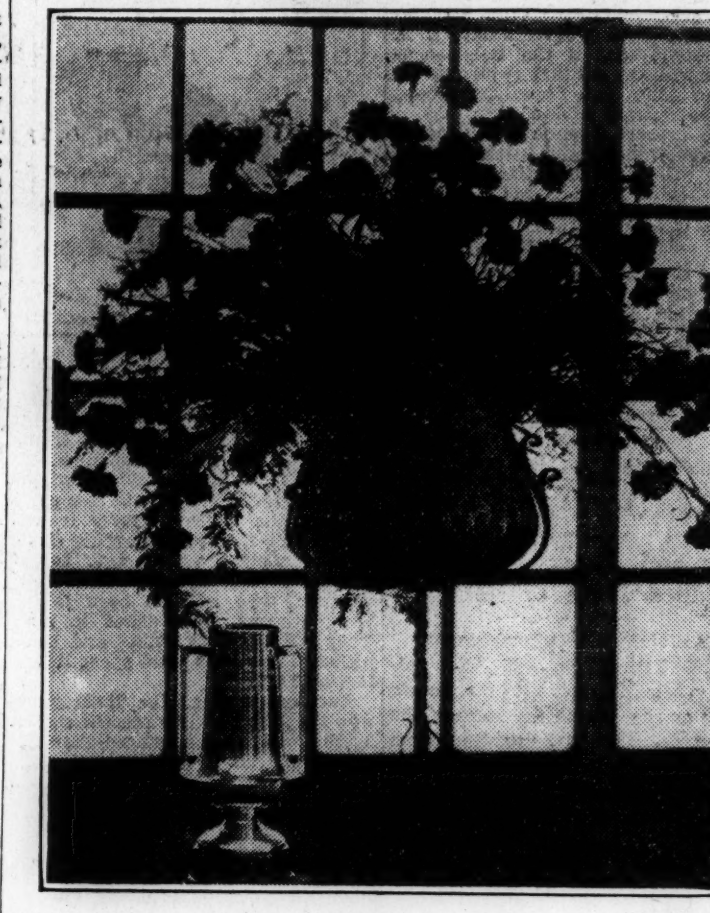
Connecticut Grand Chapter
Has Annual Meeting

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 29 (Special)—Mrs. Grace E. Chidsey of East Haven was elected Worthy Grand Matron of the Grand Chapter of Connecticut. Order of the Eastern Star, yesterday. She was installed by Mrs. Mary Andrus Mix, Past Grand Matron, formerly of New Haven and now of Birmingham, Ala. Mrs. Lina E. Pond of New Haven was Grand Marshal, and Miss Ethel Wood Latham of Naugatuck Grand Chaplain.

Other officers elected: Grand Patron, John Lund of South Norwalk; Associate Grand Matron, Mrs. Nellie Stewart of New Canaan; Associate Grand Patron, Joseph Lounsbury of New London; Grand Conductress, Mrs. Frances Greer of Norwich; Associate Grand Conductress, Mrs. Abbie V. Bergmann of Norwich; Grand Secretary, Mrs. Harriet L. Burwell of Winsted; Treasurer, Miss M. Louise Ginn of Bridgeport.

The new Worthy Grand Matron is a charter member of Princess Chapter, No. 70, of East Haven. She was appointed Grand Matron by Mrs. Grand Patron, Joseph Lounsbury of New London; Grand Conductress, Mrs. Frances Greer of Norwich; Associate Grand Conductress, Mrs. Abbie V. Bergmann of Norwich; Grand Secretary, Mrs. Harriet L. Burwell of Winsted; Treasurer, Miss M. Louise Ginn of Bridgeport.

Basket and Cup in Artistic Display



Basket of Crimson Carnations and Cup It Won. Displayed by Harold J. Patten.

Seniors Guests at Wayside Inn

Midyear Graduating Class of
Malden High School Holds
Old-Fashioned Dance

Members of Malden High School's mid-year graduating class were guests yesterday of Henry Ford at the Wayside Inn. Driven there in four busses, they passed the morning skating, skiing, snowshoeing and playing hockey. An old-fashioned roast beef dinner was served, followed by old-fashioned dances. The return trip was made at 5 p. m.

While Mr. Ford was not present it was stated that when the class applied to the management of the inn some time ago hoping to hire the place for its class party, Mr. Ford gave instructions to let them have it free and to serve a dinner at his expense providing that there should be some old-fashioned dancing. Accordingly the Portland Fancy, Virginia Reel, quadrille, heel and toe polka, Rye waltz and La Varsouvienne were the order of the day.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY DEFENDS PROBATION

Urges Larger Parole Staff
and Public Support

Thomas C. O'Brien, Suffolk County district attorney, upheld the probation system as a feature of the penal code in an address before a meeting yesterday sponsored by the Boston Circle of the Florence Crittenton League, in which he contended that the difficulty rested in the inadequate parole staff and lack of public support rather than any inherent fault in the parole policy. He said there was only one parole officer to supervise 150 cases.

Mr. O'Brien said that there was no cause for alarm in the current vigorous discussion of crime conditions. He commended the Massachusetts judiciary for the able conduct of the courts and high integrity.

Herbert C. Parsons, Massachusetts Commissioner of Probation, presided at the meeting, at which Charles L. Chute, secretary of the National Probation Association, declared that the so-called "crime wave" is more talk than fact.

Mr. Chute said that failures of the system to achieve the desired results are due to the lack of adequate provision to make the system a success. The appointment of probation officers, he said, should not be left to the judges, for that does not work. There should be, he recommended, a compulsory system of qualifying examinations for these offices.

HORSE SHOW JUDGE NAMED

ST. ALBANS, Vt., Jan. 29 (AP)—A. W. Gilmore of this city has been selected to act as one of the three judges at the Oakland, Calif., horse show, which will be held during the week of March 1. Mr. Gilmore was invited to judge last year, but was unable to accept.



MRS. GRACE E. CHIDSEY
Worthy Grand Matron of Connecticut
Grand Chapter, Eastern Star.

Chapter session in Sarnia, Ont., in 1916, being made an honorary member of the Grand Chapter of Ontario. In 1919 she was appointed Grand Representative of Alabama. She was elected Associate Grand Conductress in 1923; Grand Conductress in 1924; Associate Grand Matron in 1925.

HARVARD GRANTS ABSENCE LEAVES

Prof. Kohler to Substitute
for Dean George H. Chase

Prof. Elmer P. Kohler, professor of chemistry, Harvard, has been named acting dean of the graduate school of arts and sciences for the second half of this year during George H. Chase's leave of absence abroad. It was announced today.

Professor Kohler, who graduated from Muhlenberg College, Pennsylvania, in 1886, and received his doctor's degree at Johns Hopkins six years later, came to Harvard as professor of chemistry in 1912 after 12 years as professor at Bryn Mawr. For a number of years he has served on the administrative board of the graduate school, and during the World War in the Chemical Warfare Service was in charge of all research connected with new offensive weapons, being one of a small group of men who directed the policy of the entire service.

Other leaves of absence granted by Harvard at this time include that of Arthur S. Dewing, associate professor of the Graduate School of Business Administration, for the second half of the current academic year. He plans to travel abroad, mostly in the south of Europe, and will study the effects of depreciated currency on internal credit obligations of Spain, France, Italy, and Greece.

During the second half of next year (1926-27) Willard L. Sperry, dean of the Theological School, will have leave of absence and will be in residence at Oxford. In the spring of 1927, through the invitation of Principal L. P. Jachs, he will give a short course of special lectures at Manchester College, Oxford.

In the law school, Prof. Zachariah Chafee and Manley O. Hudson have received leaves of absence for next year, and in the college Prof. André Morize has been given leave of absence for the first half of 1926-27.

NEW HAMPSHIRE COURT NOMINATIONS APPROVED

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 29 (AP)—The executive council yesterday confirmed the nomination of Gov. John Winant designating William H. Sawyer, Democrat, senior associate justice of the Superior Court of Concord, as chief justice to succeed Judge Oliver W. Branch of Manchester, promoted to the Supreme Court; the elevation of Assistant Attorney General Joseph S. Matthews, Republican, of Concord, to the Superior Court bench as an associate judge; and the nomination of Mayland Morse, Republican, of Berlin, to be assistant attorney-general.

Two councillors, Barton of Newport and Hammond of Milford, voted against confirmation of Judge Sawyer as chief justice. The other votes of confirmation were unanimous.

SMITH PROGRESS SHOWN IN PRESIDENT'S REPORT

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Jan. 29 (AP)—Smith College has increased its student body from 1875 to 2023 in 1925. Dr. William A. Neilson, president, said in his annual report to the board of trustees. In the fifty-year period the college's campus area went up from 13 to 86 acres, the buildings from 3 to 17, and the instructors from 8 to 225. The number of graduates has increased from 4550 in 1910 to 10,344 last year.

Institution last year of a plan whereby 32 students spend their junior year in study in France was described by President Neilson as "the most interesting academic development of the year."

MEMORIAL DESIGNS OFFERED

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 29 (Special)—Criticism of previously submitted designs for a proposed World War memorial by Rhode Island Chapter, American Institute of Architects, has resulted in the submission of two new designs. One has been offered by the chapter, a collaboration of its members, and one by Thomas J. Hill Pierce, an architect in city employ and an aviator with the American forces in France.

SCOTS ELECT MR. GRIEVE

Thomas Grieve was elected president of the Scots Charitable Society at its annual meeting for the election of officers at Tremont Temple last night. Other officers chosen were: W. Lawson Reid, vice-president; Robert Pirie, treasurer; the Rev. Dr. Robert Watson, chaplain; Dr. Wallace P. MacCallum, and Andrew K. Rogers.

COURT GREETINGS NEW LAWYERS

Judge Crosby Swears in
304 New Members to Massachusetts Bar

Judge John C. Crosby of the Supreme Court today addressed 304 new members of the Massachusetts Bar who were sworn in by John F. Cronin, assistant clerk. Among the successful applicants were 15 women. Those who were sworn in today have taken the bar examinations twice, as a result of the bar association discovering after their first examination last July that papers containing the questions which should be in the possession of the bar examiners only, had come into the hands of others.

"I welcome you to full fellowship with us who have previously been admitted to membership in an ancient and honorable profession," said Judge Crosby, "a profession whose members in all ages have taken a prominent part in the advancement of civilization and in the promulgation of and adaption of orderly systems of government among the people of every clime—the serious and responsible obligations which you have today assumed are bound in the oath which you have just taken. 'It should serve as an inflexible guide in all the future to an upright and honorable professional conduct; it should be deeply impressed upon your minds and scrupulously adhered to. It imposes no new moral duty upon you. A distinguished New York lawyer once said: 'An honest man is always under oath.'"

Judge Crosby told the new lawyers that success and prominence at the bar would fall to the lot of those only who realized that their studies had just begun and must be continued. Integrity and perseverance, he declared to be absolutely imperative. He urged self-control in the trial of cases in court, and said that it is essential that a lawyer preserve composure which rightly belongs to the administration of justice. The courtroom is no place for browbeating of witnesses, he said.

He called their attention to remarks he heard the chief justice of Pennsylvania make a few days ago that the most distinguished and successful lawyers never argued more than a half hour. Modesty is a becoming virtue, he said, but it should not prevent the adequate presentation of a client's case. Learn to be self-contained and avoid too much self-assurance and self-esteem, he urged.

EDUCATORS FAVOR APPRENTICE SYSTEM

Plan of Metal Trades Presented to School Men

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Jan. 29 (Special)—Auspicious circumstances attended the first conference between vocational and continuation school heads and manufacturers in the metal trades in the Highland Hotel yesterday afternoon. The apprenticeship system of training boys to become skilled mechanics, recently adopted by western Massachusetts manufacturers who are members of the National Metal Trades Association, was the subject of the conference.

The problem of co-operation between vocational schools and manufacturers in apprenticeship training, of fundamental importance in assuring the efficient functioning of the apprenticeship plan, is in a fair way to be solved to the satisfaction of both parties. The manufacturers have already incorporated in their training programs a preliminary clause favoring boys who are graduates of vocational schools and the vocational school heads, for their part, have voiced their willingness to co-operate in every way in the arrangement and selection of courses for the apprentices.

Probably the most important step taken at the conference was that of making the meetings a permanent affair. Julius Warren, assistant superintendent of the Springfield schools, and A. R. Talbot, secretary of the western Massachusetts branch of the National Metal Trades Association, were named a committee for the next conference which will take place in February in the Springfield Vocational School.

GLASS RADIOCASTING STATION BUILDING

Houghton & Dutton Company Plans Announced

The new radio-casting studio which the Houghton & Dutton Company is to open toward the end of next month in the department store at Tremont and Beacon Streets will be almost entirely of glass so that patrons visiting the establishment can see the entire process of radio-casting by a visit to the sixth floor where the new station is being built. It is to be operated in conjunction with station WEEI, or the Edison Electric Illuminating Company, and is to be the latest in mechanism and design.

The Houghton & Dutton Company adds that it plans to place its programs on the air every day in the week with the exception of Sundays. It is understood the collaborating companies plan to make this an unusual studio in that features will be a part of the programs which will be made distinctive.

MR. FORD TO RECEIVE TWO ANCIENT PLOWS

BIDDEFORD, Me., Jan. 29 (AP)—Henry Ford is soon to receive at Dearborn, Mich., as a gift from Orrin D. Edwards, lively estate proprietor here, two plows, one of which is 225 years old. The other was manufactured in Portland 160 years ago. They have been in the possession of the Edwards family for several generations. The plows are known as the "Whalebone."

BUS FREEDOM IS ADVOCATED

One-Town Veto of Through Lines Is Declared Wrong

Residents from numerous Massachusetts cities and towns crowded a hearing room of the legislative committee on Street Railways yesterday, urging legislation which would prevent a single city or town from blocking operation of a motor bus route by withholding its local license.

Hearing was on seven bills filed by the Motor Coach and Bus Association, which would repeal in part the present law which requires that before a bus can operate it must secure licenses from all the cities and towns through which it proposes to run. Day Baker, counsel for the bus association, told the committee that the association is chiefly interested in a bill to authorize the Commission on Public Utilities to grant a certificate of public convenience and necessity to a bus operator who has obtained one-half or more of the local permits, and argument limited to this bill. Mr. Baker cited several proposed routes which have

been blocked because only one city or town refused local license.

George L. Richard, representative from Malden, a member of the committee, asked Mr. Baker whether he would take away from cities and towns the rights they now possess to determine what busses shall operate. Mr. Baker answered that he would do so when the refusal of a municipality interferes with the welfare of the general public. The speaker said that he felt confident that the federal courts would rule it unconstitutional for any locality to prevent the people from other municipalities from using the roads through it. He said he preferred, however, that the Legislature remedy the situation rather than spend two or three years in the federal courts to establish unconstitutionality of the present law.

Opposition to the bills was not heard yesterday. There will be another hearing on Feb. 4.

The committee also heard arguments on a bill presented by the independent bus line proprietors to limit those standing in any bus to 25 percent in excess of the seating capacity. The proponents argued that some of the smaller street railway busses pack passengers in, and that this packing is dangerous. Bentley W. Warren, counsel for Worcester and Springfield railway companies, opposed the bill on the ground that it is undesirable to make strict and inelastic provisions of such a nature.

Boston Common Carries Appeal as Summer and Winter Resort

Soap-Box Orators Along the Mall Are Temporarily Gone, But Skaters and Coasters Are Out in Force—Milder Days Draw Out Increasing Crowds

By the Associated Press.

Boston Common doesn't shut up shop in winter. The crowds along its shaded walks and sunny malls are not quite as large as when the grass is green and the warm breeze is blowing through the leaves and the soap-box orators who make the long mall along Charles Street a bedlam of conflicting opinions on Sunday afternoons in summer are missing. But it's a lively place, nevertheless. The small boy doesn't have to go out into the country or even as far as the suburbs for his winter sports when there is snow on the Common and ice on the Frog Pond and on the pond in the adjoining Public Garden. Apparently the youngsters think that the soldiers' monument on Monument Hill above the Frog Pond was erected as a memorial to the boys of Colonial days who braved the wrath of British grenadiers and successfully appealed in person to the British Governor against the

edict which forbade them to coast on the Common.

This hill at all events is still a center of boyish frolics in winter. Sleds of the most modern type compete with nondescript contrivances of uncertain age in speed tests down the slope toward Charles Street. One boy has trained his Airside dog to drag the sled up the hill.

When the ice is good—and even when it is rough or soft—the Common and Public Garden ponds are thronged. A few adults mingle in the crowd but it is mostly made up of youngsters. There is plenty of room for impromptu hockey games and many of the boys and girls show much skill in figure skating.

In the mild days which came with unusual profusion during a large part of this month the Common took on almost a summer aspect. The early snow had gone and tiny green sprouts could be seen in the grass. Many during the noon hour sat their luncheons on the Common benches.

Whatever the weather there is always the procession of ever changing faces beneath the Common trees. Right in the heart of the city, it is a convenient breathing place for the store and office worker in winter as well as summer. In the coldest weather many persons make it a daily habit to take a brisk walk on the Common after luncheon.

Before and after the theater at night it is a favorite rendezvous and strolling place. And always there is the steady stream of walkers bound to and from the State House or other places on Beacon Hill and in the Back Bay who find the Common walks the shortest route to the downtown business district.

One winter amusement which never fails to give pleasure both to participants and onlookers is the feeding of squirrels and pigeons. A

Little knot of spectators always gather when someone lets the pigeons alight on his shoulders and arms in search of dainties or persuades a squirrel to eat out of his hand.

There are many devotees of the Common who insist that in winter as well as summer it is at its best at night. Certain it is that the view from Beacon Street down across the tree-clad slopes where once the crows were perched to the brilliantly lighted shop and theater fronts of Tremont and Boylston Streets is never more impressive than on a winter evening when there is a freshly fallen covering of snow on the Common.

LIBRARY CHANGES LECTURE SCHEDULE

The lecture by Dr. Alfred Johnson, "An Historical Pilgrimage From Maine to Florida," which was to have been given at the Boston Public Library on Thursday, Feb. 4, has been postponed until Thursday, Feb. 25, at 8 o'clock. W. Perry Fiske, originally scheduled for Feb. 25, will give his lecture on "The History of Lighting" on Feb. 4 at 8 o'clock.

OIL MAN DECLARES FOR STABLE PRICES

Special from Monitor Bureau CHICAGO, Jan. 29.—Prices of crude oil and gasoline should continue at or about the present level for the next 12 months, if it is desired to build for a "permanently bigger and better industry," stated L. V. Nicholas, president of the National Petroleum Marketers' Association, upon his return to national headquarters here from the convention of oil men in Los Angeles.

NEWARK STRIKE SETTLED NEWARK, N. H., Jan. 29 (AP)—Fifteen hundred employees of the Newark Manufacturing Company, on strike for the past week, will return to work next Monday morning, as the result of an agreement reached yesterday. John S. B. Davies of Concord, State Commissioner of Labor, took a leading part in ending the dispute. The terms of the settlement were not announced.

VACCINE LAW TEST PREPARED

Complaint in the Hartford Case Awaits Signature of State's Attorney

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 29 (Special).—With both parties anxious to have the vaccination issue settled, indications are that the mandamus proceedings which are to be brought in behalf of the parents of Carroll Mallett and Arnold Emmons against the Hartford Board of Education will get under way shortly.

Ufa E. Guthrie, counsel for the parents of the two school children, has drawn up the complaint, but before the motion can be made the State's attorney's signature is required to the writ. Hugh M. Alcorn, the State's attorney, has assured Mr. Guthrie he will sign the writ as soon as he has a letter from Fred D. Wish Jr., superintendent of schools, expressing his concurrence in the proposed action.

Mr. Wish recently assured Mr. Guthrie informally that he is desirous of having the issue settled as soon as possible so that both sides may know where they stand. Both sides have agreed to use only one case, for the purpose of the court test.

The two children have already lost several months of schooling, in consequence of the refusal of the Board of Education to permit them to attend classes without first being vaccinated. Certificates of exemption which they submitted as required by the state law were rejected, the reason given being that the physicians failed to state specifically why they are physically unfit to be vaccinated.

The main objective of the mandamus proceedings will be to compel the health superintendent to accept the certificates. With the acceptance of the certificates, the Board of Education would be obliged to admit the children to school. It is also aimed to bring about the abrogation

TOLEDO GREETINGS PUBLICITY MEN

National Advertisers Meet With Associated Clubs in Joint Session

TOLEDO, O., Jan. 29 (Special).—Greetings to the Fourteenth District Associated Advertising Clubs of the World, meeting in London on the occasion of the inauguration of the Advertising Association of Great Britain, were cabled by the National Advertisers' Commission, meeting here in joint session with the Fifth District A. A. C. W.

Toledo launched a campaign to secure the A. A. C. W. convention for 1928.

The formation of dummy corporations by advertising clubs as a means of studying business from every angle, and the planning of merchandising and advertising campaigns, was urged as a practical education plan by C. K. Woodbridge, New York, president of the A. A. C. W.

He said that clubs at Seattle and Madison, Wis., had tried the plan and found it useful in presenting the picture of business from its formation to the sale of goods to the customer.

He advised all of the advertisers to use the vast fund of information in the Government archives in their business.

"The Government has a great fund of information that is invaluable to business and the advertisers of the country. We have been getting too little use of it. We are getting the fullest possible co-operation of every department of the Government and we want all members to make a wider use of our Washington services," declared Mr. Woodbridge.

The executive board of the world body approved the plan for a campaign for \$500,000 to increase the service functions of the organization.

FAST GRAND MASTER LECTURES Ebenezer Fuller and Bethesda lodges, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, met as one organization last night in Warren Hall, Brighton, where Dudley H. Ferrell, Past Grand Master of Masons in Massachusetts, gave a lecture on his recent 20,000 mile trip to the Canal Zone and to Chile. The Grand Master, as he was at that time, visited several Zone and South American lodges.

Music and Art in Boston

"Rosenkavalier"

The Chicago Civic Opera Company presented Richard Strauss' "Der Rosenkavalier" at the Boston Opera House last night, with these principals: Princess von Werdenberg, Rosa Raisa; Baron Ochs of Lerchenau, Alexander Kipnis; Octavian, Herr von Faninal, Howard Preston; Sophie, Edith Mason; Valzacchi, Edwidge Oliver; Annina, Irene Pavloska; Conductor, Giorgio Polacco.

In honor of the revival—there was no doubt a novelty—there was an assemblage which filled all available space and which warmly greeted the "comedy with music" and the artists who interpreted it. Broadly speaking, the production deserved its reception. The orchestral score, the chief point of interest, was brilliantly played under the versatile baton of Mr. Polacco, and the performers on the stage sang and acted at a generally high level.

This musical comedy may be taken as giving the musical world one last look at the greater Strauss. It contains music of the surpassing beauty of line, color and characterizing power that marked the period of "Don Juan" and "Till." It contains also passages distressingly obvious and commonplace. Moments of exquisite loveliness and of gorgeous orchestration are followed by measures through which grimaces the vulgarly that spoils the "Sinfonia Domestica" and the "Alpine Symphony." One alternately exults in a glorious flood of sound, and sighs for the Strauss that was here passing.

Allowance of course must be made for the Teutonic sense of the comic. Yet did Strauss himself think the exaggerated clowning of the piece funny? If so, it seems a pity he couldn't have written music that would have made it easier for the listener to agree with him.

The passages that give the keenest musical satisfaction are the soliloquy of the Princess and her parting with Octavian, in the first act; the scenes between Sophie and Octavian in the second and third acts, and those of all three of these characters in the final act. There is real depth of emotion in the Princess' monologue, real tenderness, and real grief at the boy's unceremonious departure. The embarrassed meeting of the young people in Faninal's house, the charming ceremony of the presentation of the rose, and the deepening of affection between the youth and the girl are mirrored clearly and exquisitely in the music. Here the use of woodwind and cellos is particularly brilliant. Somewhat less inspired, perhaps, but still effective, is the musical revelation in the last act of the girl's love, the boy's struggle, and the woman's renunciation.

It is curious to reflect that these are all scenes of sentiment. One wonders how a composer who is capable of the buffoonery that intervenes between such scenes, and of the lack of taste shown in his later works, could have written music at once so lovely and so free of mawkishness.

Besides these passages of real originality, the themes depicting Baron Ochs, borrowed from modern Viennese waltzes, seem comparatively dull; yet it should be remembered that they do rather successfully characterize him; and perhaps they make it easier for the man who has been led to the opera house by his wife to sit out the performance.

Miss Forral, although she has not yet attained to all the possibilities of her difficult rôle, gave nevertheless an excellent impersonation; boyishly awkward in love-making, an utterly charming Cavalier of the Rose, a quite masculine masquerader at the inn. Her singing was adequate.

Mme. Raisa was Princess of poise, charm, humor and feeling, and she sang not only beautifully but in so musically a manner that one forgave her an occasional lapse from true intonation. In Mme. Mason one similarly excused a certain absence of girlishness in appearance for her sympathetic acting and her rarely lovely singing; she was in excellent voice last night. Mr. Kipnis did his clowning so well that one was sorry he had to descend to it. Outstanding among the minor members of the cast was Miss Pavloska, whose Annina was graceful and sprightly.

L. A. S.

Rozsi Varady

Rozsi Varady, violinist, made her Boston debut at Jordan Hall yesterday afternoon. With her was Mark Gunsburg, pianist, who played the accompaniment, and appeared as soloist. Both Miss Varady and Mr. Gunsburg altered the announced program, on which, incidentally, misprints and misspelling ran rife.

Mr. Gunsburg displayed feats of technical agility and lightness, but not too much interpretative ability.

resides in his playing. However, he showed himself an excellent accompanist.

Miss Varady had chosen for herself an array of accustomed, and well-known cello music. Arlo's Adagio molto and an Allemande were the first. A somewhat somber and skilled double stoppings. A sweet fullness penetrated the lovely phrases of Haydn's Andante. With a familiar Rondo by Pocherini came charm and lightness, and a bright, keen sensibility of style. Kády's "Hungarian Airs" Miss Varady seemed to feel very much at her ease. She marked rhythms well and lent expressiveness to not a few of the haunting folk melodies. But the work itself seemed overly long and monotonous, with its many recurrences of the main theme.

Technical agility Miss Varady brought to the fore in Popp's A minor concerto. But throughout the recital there seemed the sameness of coloring which too often characterizes cello performance, a deficiency which only a very few players of the topmost rank may successfully remedy.

ART

Stanley Woodward

The marine pictures by Stanley Woodward are an annual event on the Boston exhibiting calendar. The latest crop of the artist's things are on view at the Casson Galleries on Boylston Street. We have come to approach Mr. Woodward's pictures with expectations of exhilarating and refreshing recollections of the sea. For he seems to be able to transport us to endless nooks and crannies where it is revealed in the fullness of its strength and beauty. He remains undaunted in the presence of storm and movement, the ever-changing activity and restlessness of the deep. He catches it in its most elusive moments.

Among his new things there are pictures that have been done along the Atlantic coast, in mid-ocean, in the Gulf Stream. One called "Atlantic Coast" shows the rocky coast holding out against the relentless breakers. The artist succeeds in showing the power of two forces. In "Wind and Wave" there is the sweep of an emerald green wave with light foam dancing about on the luminous surface. There is a most fantastic play of light upon a rolling wave in "Mid-Ocean Moonlight." Here Mr. Woodward reveals the silence and splendor of the sea in its quieter moments. One does not see the moon, but its light plays a leading part as it moves about capriciously on the ever moving surface.

And then he has more imaginative moments like "September Moonlight," when the light is pale, opalescent. Here there is an interplay of many lights, many colors. Fantasy prevails. The artist responds to every mood of the sea. He catches it when least expected in moments of fullest splendor, arranged in magnificent color, giving way to beautiful forms and shapes. In all his work the sea is a tremendous spectacle that offers never ending surprises to him that wants to search for them. In the meantime the artist remains passive, receptive to everything that it will offer, and the supply seems to be constant in coming.

Boston Art Notes

At Harlow and Howland's on 20 Newbury Street, there are shown some small oils by Dawson Watson. Hung in the more intimate atmosphere of an attractive decorator's shop, they show to better advantage than if they were on the less congenial walls of a formal art gallery. For Mr. Watson's pictures are small and appeal in the way that a miniature does.

He has taken for his subject matter the Grand Canyon and Mexico, both of which offer splendid opportunities for color and contrast. In the canyon pictures the artist shows the great heights of rock rising almost fantastically. The colors are soft, toned in with the effect of a Japanese print. There is little detail, for the effect of the whole is intended to dominate. The artist brings a fine imagination to his work, careful as he is to eliminate all that does not contribute to the scheme. The paler tonalities dominate. The poetic conception always prevails. The pictures at times seem to be made of the substance of dreams, enveloped as they are in a glow of rose and gold. The artist has altered out every awkward aspect of reality that would tend to interrupt the smoothness of his scheme and has given way to the lightness and delicacy of his theme and mood.

At the gallery of Doll and Richards on Newbury Street, there are paintings of ships and the sea by

Frank Vining Smith. We have written before of the feeling that this artist has for the beauty of the struggle that ships have in their course over the sea. He paints the clipper ships in full sail heading their way, and then he paints the sea itself with its beauties of movement, light foam, leaping fish.

Another exhibit of ship pictures is on view at the Copley gallery. They are water colors by Gordon Grant.

Rounds Out Long Teaching Service

Dr. Charles R. Lanman Will Resign Sanskrit Chair After 46 Years at Harvard

At the end of this year after 46 years of teaching at Harvard, Dr. Charles R. Lanman, Wales professor of Sanskrit since 1903, and editor of the Harvard Oriental Series, will resign and become professor emeritus, it was announced today.

Born in Connecticut, Dr. Lanman is a lineal descendant of Francis Cook and John Alden of the Mayflower and of "Brother Jonathan" Trumbull, colonial governor of Connecticut. He graduated from Yale in 1871, and studied abroad at Berlin, Tübingen and Leipzig, subsequently receiving honorary degrees from Yale and the University of Aberdeen. From 1876 to 1880, when he came to Harvard as professor of Sanskrit, he taught at Johns Hopkins, where, in 1898, he was Turnbull lecturer on the poetry of India.

Professor Lanman has been editor, with the co-operation of various scholars, of the Harvard Oriental Series, 29 volumes of which have been printed, with numerous other volumes far advanced or in the press.

In 1889 he traveled in India, acquiring valuable books and some 500 manuscripts for Harvard. He was twice president of the American Oriental Society, and editor of its Journal for about 15 years. He has been president, also, of the American Philological Association and the Omar Khayyam Club of America.

CONNECTICUT SHEEP MEN HOLD MEETING

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 29 (Special).—The problems of the sheep breeding industry in Connecticut were discussed at the annual meeting of the Connecticut Sheep Breeders Association here. "The wonderful possibilities for the sheep industry in Connecticut and the State-wide interest that is shown in sheep breeding make it a vital industry that must be taken care of. I promise that the department of agriculture will actively aid the sheep breeders," said Philo T. Platt, State commissioner of agriculture.

The following officers were elected: W. M. Shephardson, Middlebury, president; C. V. B. Cushman, Pomfret, vice-president; B. C. Patterson, New London, treasurer, and H. L. Garrison, Storrs, secretary. F. S. Chapman, Old Saybrook, retiring president, was elected director-at-large. The following were chosen county directors: B. E. Harwood, Chester, Middlesex County; H. T. Chisholm, Hartford, Hartford County; William Dudley, Guilford, New Haven County, and Edwin Crutenden, Crescent Beach, New London County. The other directors hold over.

DISCARDED ARIZONA ORE IS TO BE SMELTED

TUCSON, Ariz., Jan. 2 (Special Correspondence).—Discarded ore which has lain unused on the dump pile for 30 years is being made to yield returns through better methods in complex ore separation, which has resulted in the seventh carload shipment sent out by the Tucson Chamber of Mines.

This carload shipment, composed of small lots of ore from a number of small operations, totaled 35 tons, 20 tons of which came from the dump of an old smelter west of Tucson.

Following its policy of making joint shipments for operators who are unable to finance carload lots of ore this organization has shipped approximately 200 tons, which has netted its owners about \$5000, according to a statement made by its president, Miles M. Carpenter.

HEADS PORTLAND BANK PORTLAND, Ore., Jan. 16 (Special Correspondence).—Dean Vincent, for seven years vice-president and manager of the Portland Trust and Savings Bank, has been elected president of the institution. He succeeds Emory Olmstead.

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SOVIETS AIM AT
DISINTEGRATION

(Continued from Page 1)

of the Soviets in Afghanistan is, in fact, a race for life on their part. When the Third Internationale, in the guise of the Soviet Government, first threw down the glove to capitalism, it underrated the power of western civilization. Its hopes of success were based on the timely bringing about of a world revolution. The schemes were well laid, but, like many other Russian schemes, they did not work in practice. The revolution in the west of Europe did not materialize.

This fact compelled the Soviet leaders, at an early stage, to turn their attention eastward. If their plans failed in Europe, they would save the situation by success in Asia. Unfortunately for their plans, however, the Bolsheviks had made themselves very unpopular in Turkestan by their tyrannous behavior toward their own native population during the years 1917 and 1918, and the country had become almost too hot to hold them.

An Anti-British Campaign
It was obvious that some form of Asiatic policy had to be adopted, and matters could not be allowed to drift. The only safety lay in diverting the antagonism of the native population from themselves onto someone else, and here it was that the scheme of a definite anti-British campaign in Asia was first adopted. Henceforth the British would be made responsible for all the wrongs and privations suffered by the population of Turkestan, while the Russian Soviets would pose as the champions of the oppressed Asiatic masses.

An extensive propaganda campaign was inaugurated, and culminated in the much-advertised "Congress of Eastern Nations" held at Baku in 1920. The object of the Congress was to bring together the discontented elements of the East, win them over to the Russian cause, and then form the nucleus of a combined movement. The congress proved a fiasco, as far as the creation of a combined movement was concerned, but it successfully brought home to the Soviet chiefs one important fact. It opened their eyes to the extraordinary diversity of those Eastern peoples and showed them the ease with which discord could be fostered among them.

Divide and Rule
From then onward, the Soviets definitely discarded the idea of a combined Eastern movement. Their new doctrine was to be one of "divide and rule," and they decided to put their own house in order before tackling their neighbors.

This new policy involved the division of Russian Turkestan into numerous units, calling themselves Soviet republics and bearing the name of the particular race who happen to form the bulk of the local population. Hence the appearance on the map of such newly coined words as Turkmenia, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, and others. These names are not, as it might be supposed, the mere work of some whimsical scholar sitting in the Commissariat of Nationalities in Moscow. Their adoption was prompted by very deep cunning and foresight, and this introduced a new factor into the Soviet policy in Asia, namely, progress in terms of ethnology.

Just as the Baku Babel taught its Moscow managers the ease with which they could split up the main elements of their own Asiatic population, so it drew their attention to two other very important facts. These were, firstly, that similar methods should be equally feasible in Afghanistan, and, secondly, that over the Afghan border were tribes racially akin to tribes resident in Soviet territory. Thus was born the idea of an ethnological advance into Afghanistan, and here once more is afforded an excellent example of how convenient it is to the Soviets to have the Communist Internationale centered in their capital.

Invisible Activity
For while it might be politic and incumbent on the Union of the Soviets to abide by diplomatic usage, and to respect existing political frontiers, no such limits would handicap that intangible institution, the Third Internationale. For them, the claims of ethnological unity, if it suited their book, would outweigh all other considerations. In plain English, the Soviets do not propose to become involved in complications with strong foreign powers owing to any open breach of frontiers, but this does not make them in any way answerable for the activities on Afghan territory of agents from the neighboring Soviet Republics.

How can the Moscow Government be blamed if agents of the Turkmenian Soviet carry on agitation among their kinsmen in the Herat district over the border, bidding them throw off their allegiance to an unappreciative and alien Amerer at Kabul, and link up with the Soviet Republic of Turkmenia?

Also, why should Moscow be

MEXICAN LABOR
SUPPLY SOUGHTProposal to Extend Quota
Law Opposed Before
Hearing in House

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The problem presented to western farmers desiring increased immigration of Mexican labor was laid before the House Immigration Committee by a delegation of agriculturists from California and western states who appeared in opposition to the proposal for putting Mexico under the quota law. They also asked for abolition of the consular and other fees asked of Mexican immigrants, on the ground that these fees are holding back a much-desired supply of labor.

The question of Japanese labor was injected into the discussion when members of the committee attempted to draw from witnesses admitted that the labor shortage in California could be met by Japanese labor if the present law were amended. The answer given was that the Japanese immigrants desire to become landowners, whereas the Mexicans prefer to continue as day laborers, and show a tendency to return to their own country after a brief stay in the United States.

Farm Groups Represented
The delegation which has come to Washington to protest the terms of the Box bill to apply quota restrictions to Mexico is composed of 11 representatives sent by western farm organizations. The case for the California agriculturists was presented by S. P. Friselle of Kearney Park, Calif. Twenty western states are opposed to any restriction of Mexican immigration, he said, and there is much agitation for a repeal of the fees which Mexican immigrants must pay. He contended that the shortage of labor evident on California farms during the last year was a real menace to state agriculture.

Mexican laborers, he said, usually come to the United States to earn "dollars and work," and shortly return to their own country. It is a transient type of labor, but there is sufficient diversity of crops in California to keep it employed the year round. Mr. Friselle advocated waiving the head tax and visa fee, amounting to about \$18 per person, when it can be determined that there is an emergency labor shortage. This stand, he said, was taken by the Secretary of Labor in his last annual report, in the form of a recommendation for provision to temporarily suspend the law when a labor shortage exists.

Organization Forming
He told the committee that a statewide labor organization is being formed in California to handle farm laborers, and to see that itinerant laborers go where labor shortage exists. While admitting that there are problems involved, Mr. Friselle declared these problems are capable of solution. Among them are congestion in cities, the school problem in rural districts and the heavy drain on public charities by Mexican immigration. He said the future prosperity of California agriculture, which represents a present investment of \$3,167,000,000 is bound up with obtaining an adequate supply of labor from the only possible source, he told the committee.

The present fees exacted from Mexican immigrants who wish to come to the United States for short periods are at present keeping the supply far below the demand, and he believed removal of these fees would increase the number of laborers coming across the border. About 32,000 Mexicans came into the United States in 1925. Another desirable characteristic of Mexican labor, he said, is that it remains on the farms, rather than drifting to industrial districts, as do many European immigrants.

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Women's Activities
The women's section had been instrumental in obtaining an amendment to the law equalizing the grounds for divorce between man and woman and also had been largely responsible for the success of the poultry pool organization, which was sometimes called a "woman's pool." In his inaugural address Dr. W. C. Murray spoke of the importance of scientific research applied to agriculture.

George F. Edwards' presidential address states that the year had been a notable one for Saskatchewan's agricultural interests. The wheat pool had completed its first year's operations, the results being highly satisfactory, and proposals had already been discussed to amalgamate the pool with the large farmers' grain company at Saskatchewan, the Co-operative Elevator Company.

Hudson Bay Railway
The address continued: "Bountiful crops and good prices have a beneficial effect on the Dominion. The prosperity of Canada depends more upon agricultural prosperity than all the other factors combined. It is good news to western Canada agriculturists that the Hudson Bay Railway is to be completed and that the Government intends to bring down a rural credit scheme."

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DEAN MUMFORD: "The chief factor in the present time is to decide upon a national policy for agriculture are the differences of opinion among agricultural leaders."

MRS. GRACE M. OLDFIELD: "Every house built is a feather for the dove."

STORAGE WAREHOUSES
FOR MAINE ADVOCATED
AUGUSTA, Me., Jan. 29 (P)—Mayor Ernest L. McLean of Augusta, in an address last night at the annual meeting of State Grange lecturers, advocated the establishment of cold storage warehouses where experts would attend to the matter of grading various farm products.

While admitting that there are problems involved, Mr. Friselle declared these problems are capable of solution. Among them are congestion in cities, the school problem in rural districts and the heavy drain on public charities by Mexican immigration. He said the future prosperity of California agriculture, which represents a present investment of \$3,167,000,000 is bound up with obtaining an adequate supply of labor from the only possible source, he told the committee.

SASKATCHEWAN GRAIN GROWERS
ANNOUNCE SUCCESSFUL YEARPresidential Address Says That the Past Season Has Been
a Notable One for the Province's Agricultural
Interests

SASKATOON, Sask., Jan. 28 (Special).—The convention of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association continues. The reports of the trading departments and the executive were received and showed that a successful trading year had been experienced. An important constitutional amendment approving the power to change the association's name to the United Farmers of Saskatchewan, was passed. The year's work showed that the association had supported the re-establishment of the Seed Grain Commission under federal authority, the campaign for the establishment of an egg and poultry pool, also a coarse grain pool and the completion of the Hudson Bay Railway. It had supported an investigation of the possibility of a provincial livestock pool and, in educational work, the arrangement of a free course of economics at the University of Saskatchewan, and competitive inter-district debates, the final debate to be held at the annual convention.

Women's Activities
The women's section had been instrumental in obtaining an amendment to the law equalizing the grounds for divorce between man and woman and also had been largely responsible for the success of the poultry pool organization, which was sometimes called a "woman's pool." In his inaugural address Dr. W. C. Murray spoke of the importance of scientific research applied to agriculture.

George F. Edwards' presidential address states that the year had been a notable one for Saskatchewan's agricultural interests. The wheat pool had completed its first year's operations, the results being highly satisfactory, and proposals had already been discussed to amalgamate the pool with the large farmers' grain company at Saskatchewan, the Co-operative Elevator Company.

Hudson Bay Railway
The address continued: "Bountiful crops and good prices have a beneficial effect on the Dominion. The prosperity of Canada depends more upon agricultural prosperity than all the other factors combined. It is good news to western Canada agriculturists that the Hudson Bay Railway is to be completed and that the Government intends to bring down a rural credit scheme."

"It is evident that the competitive system is breaking down in our own and other countries and must be replaced as rapidly as possible with co-operative institutions. The quality we need most of all is loyalty, loyalty to individuals but loyalty to ideals and institutions." Mrs. McNeal, women's section, says that "education is a big factor which will ultimately bring about a better organization. Our clubs have been doing much toward welcoming the new settlers. At the back of every great movement in the world are enthusiasm and co-operation. Women are the greatest natural co-operators the world has known."

Mr. Edwards Re-elected
On Wednesday, Mr. Edwards was re-elected president by acclamation. The convention defeated a resolution

STUDENTS HEAR WORLD FLYER
Lieut. John Harding, U. S. A., round-the-world flyer, gave an illustrated travel talk of his experiences on the "First World Flight," at Symphony Hall last night for the benefit of the Emerson College Endowment Fund. Besides showing motion pictures of incidents along the route, Lieut. Harding illustrated his talk with lantern slides in beautiful colors.

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Closes This Week
Get here before Saturday night
Fowler Furniture Company
WORCESTER, MASS.

THE FEBRUARY
Furniture
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offers unusual opportunities to buy good furniture at substantial savings
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Will Commence
Wednesday, February 3rd
Watch all Worcester papers for further sale announcements
John & MacInnes Co.
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You'll Want to Own a
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We Will Be Glad to Demonstrate
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To Glorify Connecticut Homes
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A very fine variety
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Do you know that we can telegraph orders for flowers and plants for you all over the world?

What They
are saying.
WILLIAM JOHNSTON: "The schoolboy was, and always will be the same—the most conservative of all created things."

GUSTAV STRESEMANN: "If the farmers of the United States are exacting reparations from Germany had been kept up, we probably would not have been able to survive this winter."

OWEN D. YOUNG: "Through the development of cheap power, the transmission of it to

Household Arts, Crafts and Decoration

Planning the Family Budget

HOW much should one spend for food, shelter, clothing, housekeeping, recreation, and amusements, education and personal luxuries? How much ought one to give to the church? What proportion of an income should be set aside as savings? These, and many other similar questions confront the modern family, whether it consist of two young people, or parents with families. While authorities on the "cost of living" and students of household economics have developed a mass of useful information which serves as a useful guide when planning family expenditures, nobody else's plan will exactly meet a special case, and the questions asked above cannot satisfactorily be settled by one family for another.

Systematically planning for future expenditures is called "budgeting" and a family budget is a very excellent institution—if lived up to. It demands, as a sine qua non to success, absolute confidence between husband and wife, and the loyal cooperation of every member of the family. Before a budget can be properly planned, it is necessary that one know something of what the cost has been in the past for food, rent, housekeeping, operating a car, education, amusements, and other expenditures necessary to family life and activity, for without this knowledge one is not in a position to decide the maximum and minimum limits to be set for each of these classes of expenditure. For this reason, household accounting and bookkeeping should really precede budget making. Too often, however, it is the lack of proper accounting methods in the home that makes the establishment of a budget system an urgent necessity. This being the case, the author will take up the matter of budget making before looking into some simple methods of keeping household accounts.

Classify According to Functions

Failing the existence of household accounts which may be taken as a basis for drawing up budget requirements, it would be well to keep very detailed records of those expenditures that are more or less unknown for a period of one month. This applies particularly to food. It is really surprising how many people are hazy on how much they spend in a week or a month for food. Then old bills and other records will help one. But in the main it may be necessary to rely on memory and the assistance of other members of the family. When all that is likely to be helpful has been gathered, one can truthfully estimate the family requirements for the next 12 months.

This introduces the question as to how one should classify a budget. Any attempt to budget by items will prove useless and a failure. By items are meant meats, flour, books, magazines, soap, theater, bread, and so on. One's mode of existence does not naturally fall into such divisions, but rather into functions. The obvious needs of humanity in the order in which they present themselves are, first, food, which is admittedly the first human requisite to daily existence; then shelter, and then clothing. Thus are completed the three great human needs. With these adequately met, man can exist. But modern civilization demands more than these primary needs; it demands the expense of operating the house and all that pertains to housekeeping must be considered next. Then the matters of education and culture have to be provided for, in so far as these are helped forward by money expenditure. And so one goes through the list of obvious needs and requirements of men and women until one arrives at the strictly personal needs and luxuries. It is these broad divisions or functions that should be considered in budget making.

A Typical Budget

How should a budget be prepared? Suppose two young people with an income of \$4000 have decided to budget their expenditure for the new year. After careful study of their actual needs and of economic conditions in their city they decide to spend their income in the following manner:

Food, 20%	\$800
Shelter, 30%	1200
Clothing, 7%	280
Household, 10%	400
Education, 2%	80
Recreation, 2%	80
Church, charities and civic, 3%	120
Savings and insurance, 15%	600
Taxes, 1%	40
Personal, 2%	80
Total	\$4000

It is necessary, however, for the critic or the student to know how they arrived at these figures, so one must take each of these classifications individually and see how they were made up:

FOOD

Food supplies (meats, groceries, dairy produce, etc.) \$547.50
Husband's lunches in town 182.50
Gas for cooking 70.00
Total \$800.00

Note—This works out at about \$1.50 a day for meals for two, at home, not including cooking; and 60 cents a day for lunches in town.

SHELTER

Rent and heat (a heated apartment) \$960.00

Hair Nets

30 for \$1

BEST QUALITY

Satisfaction Guaranteed or Money Refunded

Single or Double Mesh. Cap or Fringe.

Real Human Hair

For Long or Bobbed Hair.

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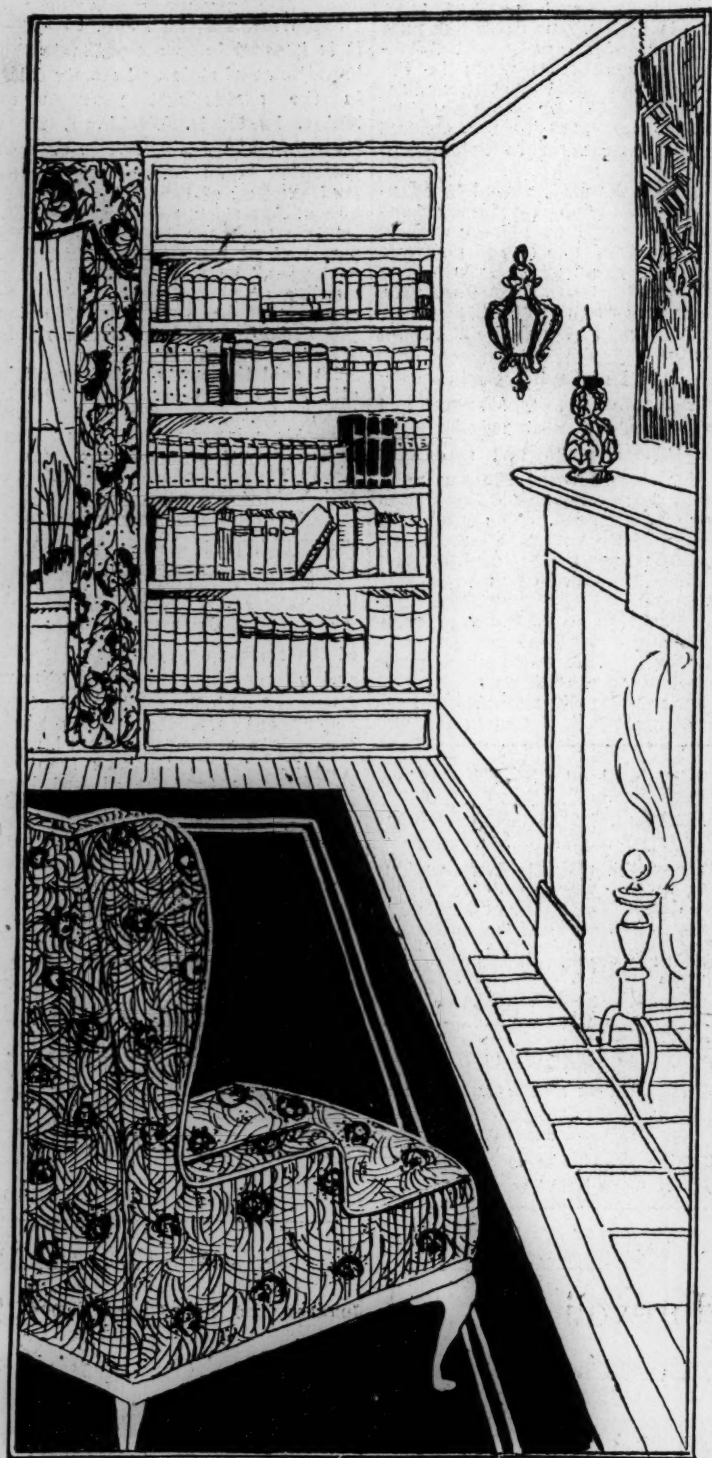
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Light	24.00
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Transportation	120.00
Car fares and taxis	50.00
Automobile (proportion of cost)	200.00
Total	\$1200.00
Note—The cost of getting to one's place of business from home, should always be included under this heading.	
CLOTHING	
Wife	\$150.00
Husband	110.00
Laundry (personal)	30.00
Total	\$290.00
HOUSE OPERATING EXPENSE	
Cleaning supplies	\$25.00
Cleaning service	25.00
Total	\$50.00
RECREATION	
Automobile (proportion of operating expense)	\$250.00
Total	\$250.00



Built-in Book Shelves Give Architectural Dignity to a Room. A Mass of Books Has a Great Deal of Color. Color Which Though Dark and Rich is Also Bright. The Case in Which They Are Placed Usually Needs Solidity of Color Itself in Order to Harmonize With Its Contents, and Therefore, if the Woodwork of the Room Demands a Delicate Tone for the Shelves a Heavier Note Should Be Introduced on the Back, or the Base, or the Cornice.

Built-In Bookshelves

THE built-in bookcase is most attractive in library, living room, or even bedroom. As in the picture here shown, it fills in delightfully the space between window and wall. It should be painted or stained to match the woodwork. In a bedroom, for instance, such shelves should be painted in the same light color as the woodwork—say, ivory, pale gray or a delicate green; while in living room or library they should be the same wood finish, mahogany or oak or walnut, which is used in the paneling or trimming of the room.

A new idea in painting these built-in bookcases in a home where the woodwork is white or a light color is to use Chinese-red, gold or black lacquer paint inside, and the same color as the woodwork on the outside. This odd use of a brilliant

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Hot, greasy dishes removed the natural oils from your hands and leaves them rough and red. With DARLO doing the dishes, you keep your hands entirely out of dishwater. You turn white hands, a scalding, soapy spray cleans them thoroughly. A clear hot spray then rinses and they are soft and shining in the special Dish Washer. Guaranteed. SIMPLY EFFICIENT. Reasonable in price. WRITE FOR FOLDER. (Please give your dealer's name.)

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color for the lining of the bookcase makes it the most interesting piece of furniture in the room, and sets off the books most attractively. The window-drape on one side, and the wall on the other make a pleasing setting for the shelves of varicolored books in the room sketched. Built-in shelves are effective also on opposite sides of a fireplace, or on both sides of a single window, especially when the wall spaces are rather narrow. In fact, bookcases can be advantageously built for many of the small areas that are hard to furnish and often left vacant on that account.

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Bank savings account	\$250.00
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Total	\$650.00
TAXES	
Income	\$50.00
Personal	40.00
Wife	40.00
Total	\$130.00

Making Adjustments

It doesn't matter how carefully a budget is worked out, after the first year of operation it will be found that adjustments are necessary. If one examines the graphic presentation shown here, it will be seen how adjustments are taken care of properly. The two people in our illustration found that the amount of "pocket" money originally budgeted for, was insufficient, and that they spent for this purpose \$70 more than was allowed for in the budget. It is obvious that that amount had to come from somewhere, and the problem presents itself as to where it shall be taken from. In the same way, they discovered that they had not allowed sufficient for clothing, and they spent \$40 more than was provided by the budget. The problem they now have to find a solution for, is how to readjust their budget plan to the best advantage of all rightful claims. Are they justified, for example, in reducing the amount of their monthly savings, as is shown in the right hand portion of the chart?

The line of division between recreation and education is not always a clear one. Some people might consider the theater as an educational feature, which it, doubtless, often is. These and similar questions must be carefully thought out and decided by the individual or the family. Any expenditure in excess of the amount budgeted must be immediately adjusted (that is, at the end of the month in which it occurs) by reducing the budget figure under some other classification, by the amount of the excess expenditure. This is a form of family discipline that stimulates wise expenditure and economy.

'Different' Food Is Food Seasoned Differently

There are times when it seems as if every meal tasted like every other meal, and one longs for something different, but doesn't know what. One should prepare for times like these by having always on hand a large assortment of extracts and seasonings. They are not expensive, for they go a long way, and they can absolutely transform the plainest meal. Many a family, although familiar with the names of certain seasonings, has not yet tasted them. The housewife who has not yet tried all such things will be surprised to find how helpful they are in preparing appetizing and "different" dishes.

Suppose one is to warm over some bits of meat, a little potato, and gravy, all together. The usual way is simply to mix them and add salt and pepper, but such a warmed-up mixture soon grows monotonous. See how different it will taste if a bit of chili pepper is added, or if a little garlic powder is mixed with the gravy, or a speck of garlic, or onion, finely chopped, or tomato catchup, or Worcestershire sauce, or a little mixed mustard.

If the meat dish seems to taste exactly like what was served yesterday and all other yesterday's, then seek an assortment of seasonings. If the dish is beef pot-roast, try frying an onion, then mixing it with powdered mustard that has been moistened with weak vinegar, and spreading this onion and vinegar and mustard mixture all over the pot-roast when it is nearly done. Try adding mustard to all cheese

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readers of The Christian Science Monitor, for the wonderful co-operative spirit manifested. Thank you for all your orders, and more thanks for your orders and your splendid testimonials on the merits of the "Trousers Friend".

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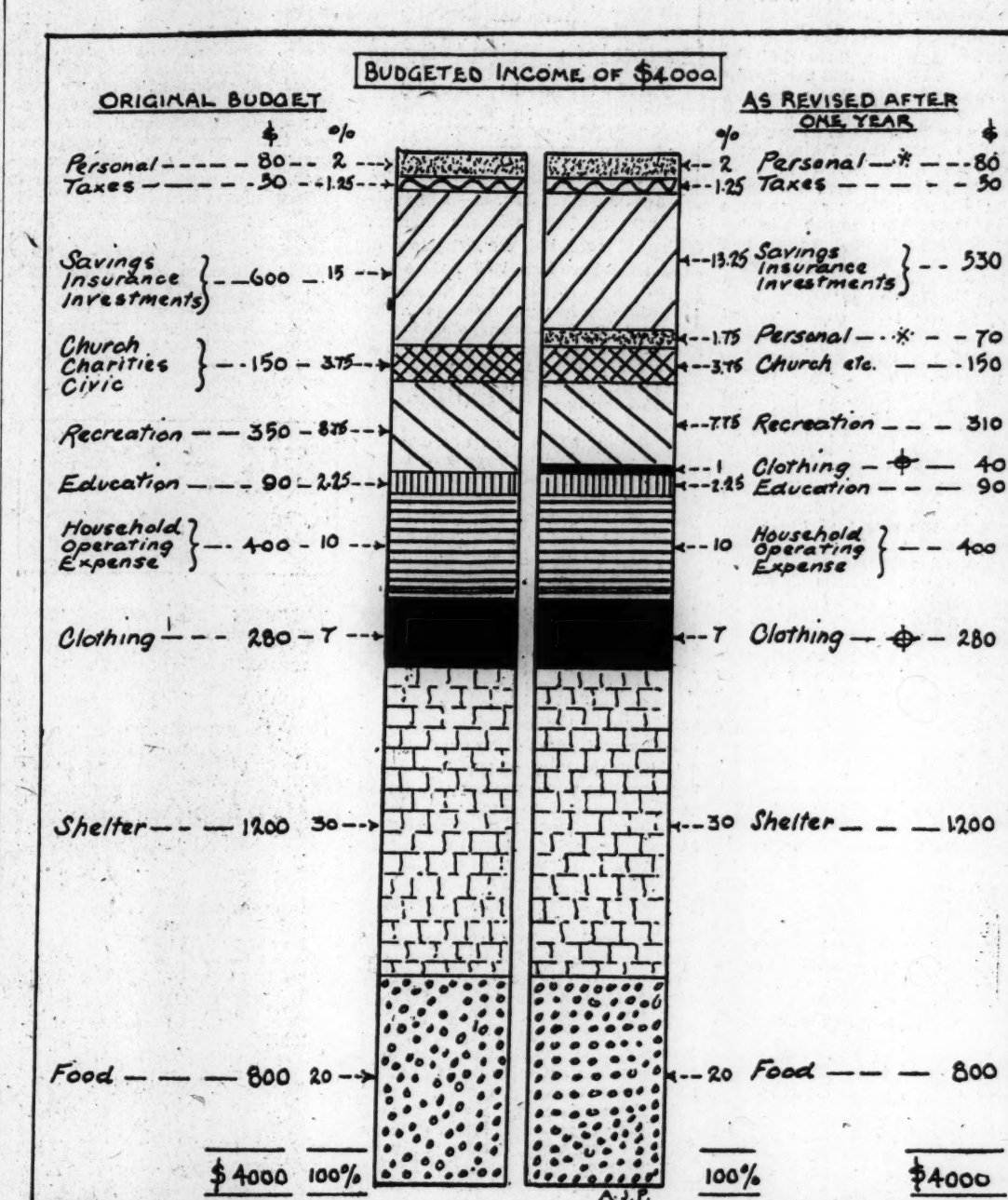
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After an income has been budgeted in harmony with excellent theories it often becomes necessary to readjust the budget by subtracting from one department in order to add to another so as to make the plan workable. This chart shows at a glance how this may be done.

dishes, as macaroni or spaghetti and cheese, also to many salads, and to ham, however cooked, even ham omelet, also to baked beans.

Soak a few dried mushrooms for 10 minutes and add them to a beef stew, and see how deliciously "different" it will taste. When tired of plain roast pork, stew it with onion, celery, a carrot, and one green pepper, or else with only celery, and season it with lemon juice and mace. Lamb, or veal, or chicken, or rice, is fine with the addition of curry.

Any salad dressing has an entirely new and delicious flavor when a bit of garlic or curry powder is added. A little chopped red pepper, pepper to be bought in tins at the grocery, will make the plainest salad unusual in appearance and taste.

Since fresh celery and onions may not always be at hand, have the grocer supply a bottle of celery salt and one of onion salt. These may always be used in place of the fresh articles.

When the housekeeper has tried one of the foregoing combinations, and the appreciative family "just can't get enough of it," she must absolutely avoid the mistake of having it too often, trying instead another, seasoning the next time.

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Call or write Dept. M for booklet.

[Readers in Europe may be interested to see the Walker Dishwasher Sink, Model 12, in the "American Home for France," to be shown at the Paris Exposition.]

To Freshen Velvet

A splendid way to freshen velvet is to heat a flatiron very hot and turn it upside down. Lay over it a wet cloth, and tighten this by drawing its ends under the iron. Hold the wrong side of the velvet taut against this, and draw the velvet back and forth slowly across the covered iron. The steam and heat will remove creases, obliterate pin holes, remove dust, and restore the color amazingly.

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A good many women must attend to their furnaces, at least part of the time. Those who have this to do will find it convenient to keep a rubber

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With silk stockings so definitely a part of the mode, women are giving more attention to hosiery economy. Rollins Runstop stockings—with the patented runstop that stops all garter runs—combine the economy of unusually long wear with the style, beauty and perfect fit of fine, full-fashioned, pure silk stockings.

Rollins Runstop is a dainty stripe knit into the stocking—always red and always at the knee.

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DES MOINES, IOWA

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How to Sew

A book valuable in more or less measure to every woman has been issued by the Pictorial Review Company, New York. It is called "The Mary Brooks Picken Method of Modern Dressmaking." In the introduction Mrs. Picken says that dressmaking should be considered as "so many simple steps to be taken one by one." Her system, accordingly, is to make clear and easy each separate process and after these are learned singly the student will find, almost to her surprise, that she has mastered the art of dressmaking for she has not only combined the various processes to produce a costume.

Thus the reader is instructed regarding implements, the use of the machine, the character of different fabrics and how to handle them (including some delightfully simple directions for shrinking), seams, stitches, bindings, godets, ruffles, tucks, pleats, hemstitching, buttonholes, sewing on lace, methods of appliqué, the use of patterns and the use of dress forms. Copious and clear illustrations accompany a lucid text. Finally is given a résumé called "Steps in Making a Dress."

The treatise leaves no room for criticism and has value even for women who do not intend to make clothes. Some sewing every woman must do and very often she blunders along a difficult path. Just to learn to select her tools properly, to take her stitches correctly is to gain ease and speed, winning satisfactory results. Mending, darning and the alteration of children's clothes receive a share of attention, sweeping into the circle of the book's public women of almost every interest and occupation.

Irish Potato Cakes

Take 6 or 8 good sized potatoes; peel and boil them until tender. Strain and mash them up well. Add 1 well-beaten egg and sufficient flour to bind the mixture together for kneading. Knead well for a few minutes, then form into cakes (any shape desired), and fry in plenty of boiling fat and serve at once. These have been tested and found most palatable.

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THE HOME FORUM

John Bunyan and Book Talk It Over

JOHN BUNYAN certainly wrote for his contemporaries; but I had until lately thought of him as one who was little concerned with the success of his book except as a moving tract for the conversion of sinners. I may even confess my ignorance of the sequel to "Pilgrim's Progress"; it stood on my shelf, but I had never read it. I had contented myself with the successful culmination of Pilgrim's trying journey, and considered not at all the wife and children he had left behind him. I forgot that he had a wife and children. "So I saw in my dream," wrote Bunyan, "that the Man began to run: Now he had not run far from his own door, but his wife and children perceiving it, began to cry after him to return; but the Man put his fingers in his ears, and ran on." At the moment I was sorry for his family; then, as the pilgrimage proceeded, I forgot all about them, and so apparently did Christian himself.

But in due season Bunyan remembered that deserted family. A great and miscellaneous public demanded, as we now say, the Second Part that once upon a time I purchased, and put on my shelf, and only the other evening ever took down again. So I came upon Master Bunyan commenting on the career of one book in his introduction to the other—"The Author's Way of Sending Forth His Second Part of the Pilgrim"—in an ingenious and interesting dialogue between himself and his manuscript. Now was this device so artificial as it might have been with another writer, for Bunyan thought, if ever a man did, in personifications, and to set his book talking was but allowing his imagination to function in its most normal manner. This book to Master Bunyan (one may believe) had at the present a tongue to talk with, feet to run about on, and fingers to make sturdy use of a door-knocker. And also some natural apprehension regarding its own reception.

"Go now, my little Book," says he, "to every place where my first Pilgrim has but shown his face; Call at their door; if any say, Who's there? Then answer thou, Christiana is here. If they bid thee Come in, then enter thou. With all thy boys: And then as thou knowest how; Tell who they are, also from whence they came; Perhaps they'll know them by their looks or name; But if they should not, ask them yet again. If formerly they did not entertain One Christian a Pilgrim? If they say they did, and were delighted in his way. Then let them know, that these related were unto him: Yea, his wife and children are."

Book is doubtful: one might almost think that Book is a publisher's reader and considering the possibilities from that point of view, the book is not a bad one. There have been imitations of "Pilgrim's Progress," and the effect of these must be taken into consideration.

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Canon Spruces

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

On the high and narrow ledges
Grow the blue and silver spruces,
Kings and princes of the canyon—
Keeping watch above the torrent
Where it foams among its bowlders
While they listen to its singing:
Creeping through the frost-cracked
surface
Roots like bands of steel are clinging
To the lichened granite walls.

Tall they grow and very slender,
Reaching upward to the starlight—
Reaching upward for the sunshine
Gleaming on the peaks above them;
Blue and silver, kings and princes,
Seedlings, youths and hoary monarchs
Reign where burning rays of summer
Never beat upon the south wall
Where the sturdy spruces grow.

Mighty blasts roar through the
gorges,
Days grow into months while snow
clouds
Brush and fold the silver spruces—
Drifting, sifting, through the
branches,
Filling every ledge and crevasse,
Storing for them food and water
There to last the seasons' cycles.
Until snow clouds hold them, fold them
In their robes of white again.

Dwell the spruces undisturbed there
On the canyon's granite breast.
Caroline Lawrence Dier.

Wagner's Home Near Lucerne

A HALF-HOUR walk from Lucerne brings one to a partly wooded promontory known as Triebtschen, where for six years Richard Wagner found a very pleasant and secluded home, and where he wrote several of his famous operas. The villa Triebtschen, as Wagner's home was sometimes called, is now surrounded by beautiful gardens. Young orchards are growing in the once open spaces; old forest trees spread their broad branches protectively near the house he once loved, and tall poplars stand guard. As an aid to out-of-door composition, as well as for comfort, solitude, and inspiration, Wagner hardly could have selected a more delightful home anywhere. On three sides of this little Triebtschen promontory the open lake reflects every mood and temperament of humanity, as well as every change of weather. Straight in front, peaceful Rigi gleams in the sunshine; to the right stands Pilatus, rising the storm-clouds; and, to the left, Lucerne promises an occasional touch with the busy outer world. The large, square house is rather unpretentious in architectural style and beauty, but it was furnished with all the comforts of the time, and Wagner's annuity then was sufficient to allow him to indulge his love of luxury in draperies, tapestries, and rugs of exquisite texture and design. Wagner also liked the touch of soft silks and fine linens, and he had a fine collection of books, and he is said to have been extremely sensitive to the colors which surrounded him, claiming that they affected both his mood and his composition.

The exuberance of his disposition, Wagner often was playful and full of pranks, climbing trees or amusing himself with his peacocks, chickens, and dogs. One of his dogs at Triebtschen was an enormous Newfoundland named Russ. Robert was another favorite dog, but Peps of a later day, was the most famous of all his dogs, and the great musician used to tell how his dog helped him to compose "Tannhäuser." While at Triebtschen, Wagner was visited by many of the celebrities of his day, among whom were King Ludwig, Liszt, Edith Gautier, and Claude Monet, the French poet. It was a propitious time in the composer's life, and he was in an apprehending way toward the crown of glory of his Bayreuth career. While at this quiet home on Lake Lucerne, Wagner composed the "Meistersinger," "Rheingold," "Götterdämmerung," and the third act of "Tristan." Among the assistants who helped him to prepare the "Meistersinger" for its first appearance were three of the most capable musicians of the century; Hans Richter was appointed chorus master; Hans von Bülow conducted, and Karl Taubert arranged the full score for the piano. The composition, development, and production of each of Wagner's famous operas is a story in itself, and one must always marvel at what a frisky critic has called "the most commanding intellect that ever thought to express its thought and accomplish its purpose through the medium of music."

But Book is still doubtful, still harps on the detractors. "But some love not," says Book, "the method of your first; Romance they count it, throw't away as dust. If I should meet with such, What must I slight them as they slight me, or may?"

Such critics as these, says Master John Bunyan, will do well to meet courteously, greeting them "in a loving wise," and returning help for harm. It is as good a way as any for an author to meet captious critics, and one may easily guess that Master Bunyan had heard it said that no author of genuine taste would have written "Pilgrim's Progress" in such an absurdly and improperly "romantic" fashion. Some may even have accused him of seeking a vulgar and meretricious popularity, and deplored its success as some now do the triumphs of the best-sellers. More than that, as Master Bunyan further advises anxious Book, there are many tastes in the world—"Some love no cheese, some love no fish. . . . Some start at pig, slight chickens, love not fowl more than they love a cuckoo or an owl," and no book can hope to suit all.

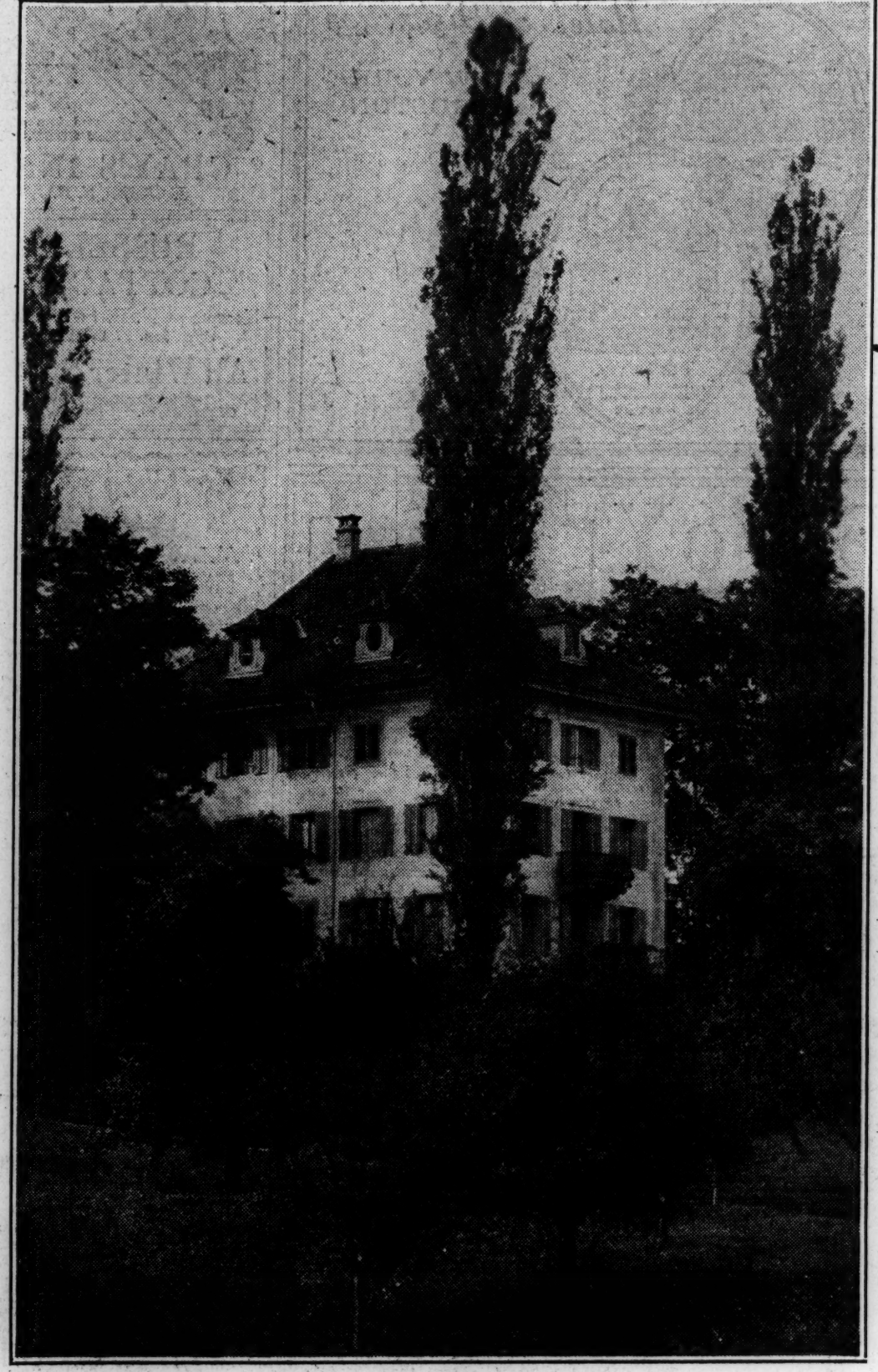
Yet what could be better, for any book anywhere and at any time, than Bunyan's hope?

"Now may this little Book a blessing be
To those that love this little Book,
And may its Buyer have no cause to say
His money is but lost, or thrown away." R. B.

Fog in the City

Fog in the streets, and in the market places,
And through its dimness shadows come and go.
Men, women, silently, leaving no traces
Of where they passed, save mist-wreaths whirling slow. . . .
The river with a sluggish, life motion
Moves seaward. Far away a clamorous horn
Tells a great ship steams slowly to the ocean.
The sound grows fainter, muffled, and forlorn.
Then overhead the veil is rent in two.
And one adventurous sunbeam struggles through.

—William Borrie, in Poetry of Today.



Richard Wagner House Near Lucerne

Black Butterflies

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Black butterflies come floating down
From many a chimney pot in town.
I wish their wings were blue and gold:
How gladly then would I be told,
That Emily had lit the fire.
How often too would I inquire,
If Emily had lit the fire.

Robert E. Key.

The Plantation

The entire plantation, the buildings included, comprising an area of eight or nine acres, was surrounded by an immense ditch or foss about twelve feet deep and twenty to thirty feet wide. . . . There was a field of alfalfa about half an acre in size, which flowered three times a year, and during the flowering time it drew the butterflies from all the surrounding plain with its luscious bean-like fragrance, until the field was full of them, red, black, yellow, and white butterflies, fluttering in flocks round every blue spike.

Canes, too, in a large patch or "brake" as we called it, grew at another spot; a graceful plant about twenty-five feet high, in appearance unlike the bamboo, as the long pointed leaves were of a glaucous blue-green colour. . . . There were other open spaces covered with a vegetation almost as interesting as the canes and the trees: this was where what were called "weeds" were allowed to flourish. . . .

Winter made a great change in the plantation, since it not only stripped the trees of their leaves but swept away all that rank herbage, the fennel included, allowing the grass to grow again. The large, luxuriantly-growing annuals disappeared from the garden and all about the house, the big four-o'clock bushes with deep red stems and wealth of crimson blossoms, and the morning-glory convolvulus with its great blue trumpets, climbing over and covering every available place with its hop-like mass of leaves and abundant blooms. . . .

Winter was a constant watching for spring. May, June, and July were the leafless months, but not wholly songless. On any genial and windless day of sunshine in winter a few swallows would reappear, nobody could guess from where, to spend the bright hours wheeling like white birds about the house, revisiting their old breeding-places under the eaves, and uttering their lively little rippling songs, as of water running in a pebbly stream. When the sun declined they would vanish, to be seen no more until we had another perfect springlike day.

In August the peach blossomed. The great old trees standing wide apart on their grassy carpet, barely touching each other with the tips of their wildest branches, were like great mound-shaped clouds of exquisite rosy-pink blossoms. There was then nothing in the universe which could compare in loveliness to that spectacle. Even now when I recall the sight of those old flowering peach trees, with trunks as thick as a man's body, and the huge mounds or clouds of myriads of rosy blossoms seen against the blue etherial sky, I am not sure that I have seen anything in my life more perfectly beautiful. —From "Far Away and Long Ago," by W. H. Hudson.

Soddisfazioni durevoli

Traduzione dell' articolo sulla Scienza Cristiana pubblicato in inglese su questa pagina

MORTALI, per mezzo di esperienze umane, cercano continuamente di conseguire la meta dei loro desideri, sia degni che indegni, elevati o bassi, sperando in tal modo di ottenere soddisfazioni durevoli. Coloro che riguardano alla vita e al suo significato in termini di materialità, cercano la soddisfazione in cose materiali, in ciò che il mondo chiama ricchezza, onore, fama. Ma, presto o tardi, si viene a scoprire che tali cose mancano di qualche qualità essenziale, di qualche attributo di bene al quale il cuore aspira. A lunga andata, non soddisfanno.

Quando i mortali si svegliano a questo stato di pensiero, sia presto che tardi nella vita, essi incominciano di solito a pensare alla religione e a cose pertinenti ad essa. Aprono gli occhi al fatto che, secondo le parole di San Paolo, "le cose che si veggono sieno sol per un tempo; ma quelle che non si veggono sieno eterne". Ed è allora che il pensiero si dirige verso cose più sostanziali che non siano quelle dei sensi, verso cose permanenti e immutabili. Ciò che è stato riguardato come degno e desiderabile non soddisfa più, e il pensiero cerca un luogo permanente. Ed è allora che le parole del Salmista: "Chi di gloria nel nascondimento dell'Altissimo alberga all'ombra dell'Olimpo", apportano conforto e pace. La promessa è certamente definitiva. Su qualche pensiero più confortante potremmo fermare la nostra mente? Dimenticando "nel nascondimento dell'Altissimo", l'uomo dimentica veramente la protezione, nel rifugio di Dio. Dove è questa dimora? Nella coscienza spirituale, nella conoscenza e nel comprendimento che Dio è infinito, sempre presente, tutto bene; che l'uomo è l'immagine di Dio. Lo riflette e lo esprime, e di conseguenza, non possiede nessuna qualità o attributo che non derivi da Lui. Quale soddisfazione in questo pensiero? Quale conforto a tutti i timori e dubbi dell'esistenza umana?

Nel brano pieno d'ispirazione che incomincia a pagina 60 del libro di testo della Scienza Cristiana, "Scienza e Salute con Key to the Scriptures", troviamo queste parole: "L'Anima ha infinite risorse con cui benedire l'umanità, e la felicità potrebbe essere più prontamente conseguita e più sicuramente conservata, se cercata nell'Anima. Soltanto godimenti più elevati possono soddisfare le brame dell'uomo immortale." I "godimenti più elevati" evidentemente sono quelli non derivati dalla materia, ma dallo Spirito. Solo questi ultimi sono stabili e soddisfacenti. E cominciamo a pagina 60 del libro di testo della Scienza Cristiana, "Scienza e Salute con Key to the Scriptures", troviamo queste parole: "L'Anima ha infinite risorse con cui benedire l'umanità, e la felicità potrebbe essere più prontamente conseguita e più sicuramente conservata, se cercata nell'Anima. Soltanto godimenti più elevati possono soddisfare le brame dell'uomo immortale." 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Russia Makes First Use of Esperanto on Stamps

New and Forthcoming Issues From Malta, Canada and the United States

THE Russian Government has just issued a stamp with the inscription in Esperanto, this being the first time the language has been officially used on a postage stamp of any country. The stamp is of large size and shows a portrait of Professor Popov, a scientist of wide repute for his research work in wireless telegraphy, and the wireless masts in the background are an appropriate addition to a well-balanced design. The inscription reads: "Inventor of Radio-Popov," and the value is 7 kopek, blue, printed on the new watermarked paper and perforated 13½. It is interesting to note that Esperanto is now being taught in Russian schools.

Malta is to have a new pictorial series, and the remainder of the existing issue is then to be overprinted "Gozo" and handed over for use on that island only. It seems to be a curious proceeding to create a separate and semi-local issue in this way, but presumably the main object is to make use of the old stamps to the best advantage. The present pictorial series, which made their first appearance in 1922, were never a success, and the design was very severely criticized in the Maltese press at the time.

The artists who will be called upon to design the new pictorial series will have abundant material to draw upon, for no island group in the world possesses such an abundance of historic buildings and associations as Malta, which is in reality a veritable storehouse of antiquarian treasures. The island of Gozo, where the new provisionals are to be circulated, has been claimed as the Ogygia of Homer and the abode of Calypso. Although this lady has had a score of islands assigned to her, the Maltese call Gozo "the island of Calypso," and the uncritical may there admire her grotto. The island is as fertile as Malta is barren, and the picturesque lateen rigged and brightly painted Gozo boats, one of which figures on the 1899 and succeeding issues, supply the inhabitants of Valletta with most of their vegetables and other supplies. These boats are supplied with eyes like the Chinese junk, in compliance with the time-honored legend that a ship must have eyes to find its course.

Gozo is an Arab corruption of Gauder, a tail, the island, it was thought, being a portion or tail of Malta itself. Rabat, the old name of the capital, was changed to Victoria in honor of the Queen's Jubilee, in 1887, and this is the postal cancellation usually found on the stamps.

Norse-American Centennial Issue

There would appear to be a good deal of artistic license allowed to designers of postage stamps, and there are many well-known cases of glaring mistakes in the subjects adopted for the stamps of different countries. The latest is to be found in the design for the 5 cents value of the Norse-American Centennial issue which shows a type of vessel which existed some 900 years ago, or about the time when Leif Ericson is supposed to have sailed from Norway on his voyage of discovery, and flying the Stars and Stripes. Now as the national flag was officially sanctioned by resolution of Congress on June 14, 1777, there is obviously something wrong here. At the stern of the ship is the Norwegian flag, an emblem of even more recent date than the American flag, and which was not designed until after the separation from Denmark in 1814. It may, of course, be pleaded that the whole idea is purely emblematical, and the details need not adhere strictly to historical facts. Even so it is certain that the Norse-American issue will always be included in that interesting little group of stamp mistakes.

Philatelic Portraiture
In the early days of the postage stamp few if any portraits other than those of ruling monarchs and heads of states were to be found on the world's postal issues. Nowadays it is quite different, and it is a sign of the times that the portraits found on postage stamps embrace every sphere and profession in life. Ideas are now formed on a broader basis, and who shall say that the world is not the better for it. Certainly all who are interested in stamps and their designs fully appreciate the change.

Eighty years ago D'Arcy McGee was a fugitive with a price upon his head, and the story goes that he escaped to the United States in the guise of a priest. Thomas D'Arcy McGee, statesman, journalist and poet, is to adorn one of the values in the proposed new issue for Canada. This is to be a series embodying the portraits of Canada's greatest citizens, including McGee, Baldwin, Lafontaine, Sir John Macdonald and Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and might very aptly be called the "Makers of Canada" series.

D'Arcy McGee was born at Carleton Place, Ontario, just a century ago, and his father was in the coastguard service. Later the family moved to Wexford, and here the future statesman received a very fair education. Then as always the United States was the goal of thousands of young Irishmen, and at 17 McGee emigrated. Entering the office of the Boston Pilot as a clerk, he soon found a post in the editorial department, and in due season became editor of the paper. His reputation as a writer and speaker attracted the attention of Daniel O'Connell, and through the "Liberator's" influence he was appointed the London correspondent of the Freeman's Journal. Reading, literature and poetry held great attractions for him, and he was much attracted to the cause of the Irish Confederation, and taking an active part in preparing the literary matter for the Young Ireland movement. This procured him the attentions of the authorities, and he was arrested, to be released later on. Escaping to America, he founded the American Celt in Boston, sold his newspaper property, seven years

later, and settled at Montreal, where he started the New Era. Elected member for the town of his adoption, he soon made a name for himself in Canadian politics, and his life's work was devoted to the federation of the provinces, a move which was to end the special issues of stamps for Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island. His firm stand against the Fenian agitators made him a marked man, and he paid the penalty of his loyalty by falling a victim to the assassin's pistol in the streets of Ottawa.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier must be quite well known to the present generation, but Sir John A. Macdonald, who is to find a place on another value, belongs to other days, was born in Glasgow in the year of Waterloo, and was to become one of the greatest organizers of the Dominion. His family went out to Canada when young Macdonald was five years old, and settled at Kingston. At 15 he began work as an articled clerk in a lawyer's office, was called to the bar just before his twenty-first birthday, and made a great reputation by his able defense of the leader of the so-called "Papineau-kenzie Rebellion" in 1838. Elected to represent Kingston, he attained cabinet rank at 32, and left behind him a world-wide reputation as statesman and diplomatist.

The early days when the country was divided into Upper and Lower Canada are recalled by the portraits of Baldwin and Lafontaine. The former was born at Toronto—York in those days—in 1804. Robert Baldwin was admitted an attorney in 1825 and subsequently was called to the bar. Louis Lafontaine was a native of Boucherville, was Baldwin's junior by three years, and was the third son of Antoine Lafontaine and grandson of another Antoine Lafontaine who was a member of the legislative assembly of Lower Canada. During his time as a lawyer's clerk in Montreal he earned considerable reputation as a political speaker. When qualified he had a large practice among French Canadians and was a leader of the national movement. His political activities necessitated a journey to France, but having established his innocence he returned to Canada in 1838. He was arrested a few months later, but secured his release owing to lack of evidence, and took Papineau's place during his exile. A keen contestant of the union of Upper and Lower Canada, he later on formed the Baldwin-Lafontaine administration.

This issue is the history of Canada in portraits and although the stamps are primarily intended for domestic use, all values are to be valid for overseas postage.

R. F. H.

INDIAN WOMEN'S SCHOOL COSTLY

Gain From This Branch of Education Is Said to Be Very Unsatisfactory

BOMBAY, Dec. 28 (Special Correspondence).—Presiding over the prize distribution of the Vanivilas Women's Institute in Bangalore, Sir Albion Banerjee, the chief Minister of Mysore State, in the course of his address, made some observations on women's education in India. Sir Albion said in British India and as the administrator of Cochin and Mysore states, and from his association with his father's lifelong work in the cause of women's education, he was convinced that the progress of this branch of education was not equal to the efforts, expenditure, and time spent upon it. This was due to existing social conditions which could not be altered by a stroke of the pen. Little girls were sent up to schools at the mother's convenience, and they disappeared after a very few years.

Two-thirds of the money spent on primary education was wasted, and in the higher courses huge equipments and establishments had to be

maintained for the sake of a very few girls. The problem required careful consideration by all Indians. Sir Albion's own proposals were that in view of coeducation being recommended in the higher courses, it should be introduced into the primary courses as well. This would minimize the expenditure on the girls' primary education in the higher courses, and coeducation would make up for the paucity of qualified women teachers for natural science and would minimize the cost of equipment.

The speaker, continuing, said that this higher coeducation would be taken advantage of by a limited number only, but he thought that for the masses after the primary course in the three Rs, there should be a non-university non-scholastic course of instruction in domestic subjects given entirely by women teachers. This would prove acceptable to the parents, and would produce much more encouraging results than at present. By this means, he thought, they might obtain an adequate return for Government expenditure on the education of women.



SUNSET STORIES

Gentle-Zephyr and Wild-Wind

GENTLE-ZEPHYR slipped away into the hollow of an old apple tree. She was quite disturbed for one usually amiable; in fact, she felt cross. Robin Redbreast, who had hopped in with a long worm in his mouth, eat it in peace, soon saw that he was not wanted. Robin was not a sensitive bird; therefore, instead of flying off, he cocked up his bright little eye and demanded, "What's the matter with you, I should like to know?"

"It's that tiresome Wild-Wind again," sighed Gentle-Zephyr. "If I were you," chirped Robin, "I would just quit that complaining about Wild-Wind. I like him immensely."

"I dare say," answered she, "but he doesn't upset your plans as he does mine. Here I am hung up for perhaps days with nothing to do until he feels disposed to stop his mad pranks. Then, when he has upset as many things and as many people as he can, off he goes without a word of regret."

"Your plans!" said Robin scornfully. "They are not more important than his."

Teardrops gathered in Gentle-Zephyr's eyes. "Oh, Robin Redbreast," she whispered reproachfully, "how can you say that? There's poor Mrs. Miggs waiting for me to fan her,

and all the dear babies are waiting to be taken out in their prams. They want fresh air, but not a wind that blows them into the middle of next week. All the hollyhocks are blown down onto their backs. They overgrow themselves, poor things, and they always need me to comfort them."

"Well, then, Wild-Wind will give you the opportunity to be an extra comfort," laughed Robin. "But listen," continued he. "Shall I tell you why I like Wild-Wind?"

"If you care to," Gentle-Zephyr murmured.

"He's such a test of strength," began Robin, hopping energetically. "I love to sit on the very highest bit of old elm and see whether Wild-Wind can knock me off. I love to watch it Farmer Higgs' cowshed will hold up any longer. It ought to have been repaired long ago. And as to that old chimney-stack at North End—I am thankful to say that it is down!"

"How you talk!" exclaimed Gentle-Zephyr. "What about that prank on Parson Sanford this morning? Such an indignity!"

"Not at all, my dear. I saw the whole thing myself," said Robin. "Wild-Wind came galloping down the street at a terrific rate. While Parson was trying to find something in his pocket-book Wild-Wind

snatched off his hat and flew away with it down the street."

"Nothing praiseworthy in that!" said Gentle-Zephyr under her breath.

"Well," continued Robin, "Wild-Wind espied little Daisy Cooper down the road and he slipped the hat right into her hand. She caught it quite cleverly and after carefully dusting it with her hanky, she took it back to Parson who was laughing heartily. He shook hands with Daisy and asked her to join his cricket team—just what she had longed to do, but she hadn't had the courage to ask."

"I'm glad Daisy has managed to get into the team at last," remarked Gentle-Zephyr. "She is decidedly good at games."

They both paused. A great silence had fallen upon everything. Gentle-Zephyr slipped round to the opening of the hollow, and looked out. "What is so quiet?" But even as she spoke something rushed by her almost taking her off her feet, and a rollicking voice shouted, "Good-by. I'm off until next time."

Robin Redbreast flew up after the voice, away above the elm tree and Gentle-Zephyr, with a sweet smile, said to herself, "Now I must go and fan poor Mrs. Miggs."

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Industrial Guild Act. Promotes National Business Activity

TOKYO, Jan. 2 (Special Correspondence).—Fifty-two "export unions" have been organized under the recently promulgated Single Export Industrial Guild Act, and have applied to the Central Government for sanction. Although none has as yet been sanctioned, the Government is expected to take this step in the immediate future as regards all such unions which are found to be on a firm financial basis.

The act under which these export unions are formed is a result of the strenuous efforts of the authorities to encourage and increase Japanese manufactures in exports. It provides that firms engaged in the same trade may organize unions, or guilds, which will undertake the joint purchase of raw materials and the sale of finished products; make arrangements for the inspection of goods so that set standards will be maintained; under supervision of the Government jointly see to the selection, packing, transportation and storage of goods; regulate production; finance member-firms under government control and with government aid; improve their products; provide for arbitration of business disputes; handle rebates; protect and encourage inventions; control special privileges; promote fairs and exhibitions; and make joint use of trade-marks.

No Soldiers to Be Found Among Vienna's Toys

Vienna Special Correspondence. Vienna has unlearned its soldierly, in fact and in fancy. Austria has, relatively, the smallest army in the world; Vienna's largest toy shop had not a single soldier's suit on hand during the Christmas shopping season. A search in the smaller stores and among the myriads of outdoor stands revealed the same absence. Not a uniform, not a fort nor a toy cannon, and no tin soldier. From what the shops have to sell, which is, of course, a result of the demand—little Viennese boys will satisfy their instinct for "dressing up" by donning a fireman's uniform or "playing Indian" disguised in a multi-colored feather headdress and a giraffe of wampum. The Indian suits are old favorites, desired chiefly through reading James Fenimore Cooper and, more recently, seeing wild west motion pictures.

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Musical Events—Theaters—News of Art

"The Bartered Bride"

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

New York, Jan. 28

SMETANA'S "The Bartered Bride" presented in German, under the musical direction of Arthur Banzky, Metropolitan Opera House, New York, evening of Jan. 28, 1926. The cast:

Kruschka.....Carl Schlegel
Kathinka.....Marion Telva
Martha.....Maria Mueller
Michael.....Gustav Schützendorff
Agnes.....Phredie Wells
Wenzel.....George Meader
Hans.....Rudolf Laubenthal
Kecal.....Michael Bohnen
Emeralda.....Max Bloch
Springer.....Louise Hunter
Muff.....Arnold Gaber

Out came the Metropolitan comedians upon the stage tonight—Michael Bohnen as Pantalone, George Meader as Harlequin, and Louise Hunter as Columbine. With them appeared other comedians in frolic, notably Max Bloch, as the Showman; and numerous initiates, whose names will doubtless be known seasons hence. Out came certain more serious masks, too, including Maria Mueller as the heroine and Rudolf Laubenthal as the hero. Since it was a light opera evening, out came the Metropolitan general throng in force, mimes, dancers and chorists, enough to give an impression of a city on the plain, to say nothing of a village in the mountains.

Satire's Loud Laugh

Mr. Bohnen gave one of those rough impersonations of character and loud interpretations of song which so delight him, surpassing, for breadth of dramatic line and bigness of vocal tone even that representative of the grand style in tragedy, Mr. Ruffo, who is only appearing in the Metropolitan performance. There can be satire louder than sarcasm can mock.

Mr. Meader played the buffoon

On Rehearing the Bax Symphony in Cleveland

CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 25 (Special Correspondence)—The symphonies in the last three orchestral concerts have been, in turn, the Schubert "Unfinished," the Brahms first minor, and the Tchaikovsky in E minor. All were played with beauty and splendor of tone and in finished style. That is what we have come to expect of Mr. Sokoloff and his men. No need, then, to dwell on the merits of the performance of these works.

The Cleveland conductor is a champion of the new British school of composition. We have heard a lot of late and relatively late English music; Vaughan Williams, Eugene Goossens, Frank Bridge, and so on. In the main it has found favor, too. Not always, but Mr. Sokoloff is making converts. As for the Bax symphony, which was given last year, and accorded a pretty cool reception, the rehearsing of it resulted in a remarkable reversal of opinion. This was chiefly due to some illuminating remarks made by Mr. Sokoloff before the performance. He declared the symphony expressed the effect on a British soldier—Bax served in France of the ghastliness of war and the disillusionments that follow. So then, the key being given, the significance of the work was apparent to a remarkable degree. There was in the first movement the voice of protest, of the more passionate because futile; in the adagio, a searing poignancy; and in the finale—there are but three movements—bitter irony, a triumphant march that somehow would not ring true. Hearing with understanding, the audience was profoundly impressed. With its meaning and purpose made clear, the symphony became a stirring human document.

The Schubert Symphony also moves the present reviewer to certain reflections, but of a different tenor. Not many pieces, classic or modern, are so imbued with lyric charm. No need to talk about that. But how often should we hear this symphony, and other equally familiar favorites? How often should any tale, no matter how delightful be retold? Can one bring to the hearing of music so nearly known by heart any mood more stimulating than one of placid enjoyment?

Recent soloists in the symphony concerts have been the soprano, Florence Austral, who possesses a big, fine voice, but hardly a sufficiently vivid style for the "Immolation" scene of Wagner's "Twilight of the Gods," and Alexander Brailovsky, an accomplished pianist, who was much applauded for his effective playing of the Grieg concerto.

St. Louis Orchestra Plays Sowerby Suite

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 25 (Special Correspondence)—The St. Louis Symphony Orchestra, under the conductorship of Rudolf Ganz, gave its ninth pair of concert last week. The program:

Symphony No. 6 ("Pastoral"), Beethoven
Till Eulenspiegel's Merry Pranks, Strauss
Suite, "From the Northland," Sowerby
Two Slavonic Dances, Op. 46, Dvořák

The orchestra did not give a distinguished performance of the Beethoven. On the contrary, the fine balance of the body of players seemed disrupted, the excellent ensemble of recent playing weakened, and the general working out of detail somewhat careless. There were moments when the symphony was merely tawdry and commonplace.

With a bound, however, the orchestra redeemed itself with the Strauss: here was distinguished "working out," perfection of detail, and a unit of expression.

For sheer beauty of playing, the piece de resistance of the program was the suite by Sowerby, the American composer. Mr. Ganz prefaced the playing of the suite with a few words to the audience, giving high praise to the work, and rating Sowerby one of the most poetical of the American composers.

After the mood established by the Sowerby, at once exquisite and ethereal, the Slavonic Dances, a bit earthy in their texture, had the effect of an unwarranted obscuration.

the conductor's desk, Leopold Godowsky played Tchaikovsky's B flat minor piano concerto, with the virtuosity for which he is famed.

At the same concert we heard "Episode at a Masquerade," by a Polish composer, Karłowicz, whose promising career was prematurely cut short. This composition was left unfinished, but was completed by the practiced and sympathetic hand of Fitelberg, who was an intimate friend of the composer. The instrumentation is rich and vivid, as in all the orchestral works of Karłowicz. An other novelty at the same concert was Ravel's Spanish Rhapsody.

Putting on Plays With the Amateurs

How to Produce Amateur Plays, by Barrett H. Clark. Boston: Little, Brown & Co., \$2.

If one were to look for progress in the American theater in the matter of production of interesting plays an uncommonly good amateur performance might be more absorbing than a typical professional one. For the very limitations that are set upon amateur production seem to strengthen it. There is, of course, the matter of the possibility of unlimited production which professional producers cannot afford. Taking a chance on something new is more likely to result in financial failure than on things that conform to the expected. Amateurs invest little money, they substitute with intense enthusiasm and enterprise. In other words, they can afford to be somewhat idealistic.

The new volume that has been brought out by Barrett H. Clark on "How to Produce Amateur Plays" is intended as a primer. The author wrote it as a guide that is intended to show the amateur producer and school teacher the fundamentals of selecting and staging plays. The author writes with an understanding of the many difficulties that must be surmounted by the courageous producer.

He begins by urging the selection of a good play. The choosing of the play involves considerations that are dominated by the character of the group, age, education, numbers, capacities, equipment. However, the author remains firm in his admonitions of consideration of the quality of the play first. "It is more meritorious to produce a good play poorly than a poor play well. Without a good play there is nothing."

There are matters of business that must be looked after. The best possible assistants must be chosen for the business manager, stage manager, property man, lighting, costumes. But after this is taken care of, the emphasis must be directed upon the play. In the first rehearsal, there should be preliminary blocking out for the lines, and business must be learned at the same time. Often amateur producers. He also enumerates feelings and actions with which they are unfamiliar. In this case the author recommends that the players be taught a few conventional gestures and attitudes even "tricks."

Three weeks is the shortest time ever to be allowed for the rehearsal of a play. Properties and lights should be simplified. "Hanging, a few benches, screens," Clark suggests for relieving most of the backstage problems that are necessary. They must be arranged in a manner to enhance the mood of the play but with no intention of rousing the audience as decoration. "The amateur should endeavor to forget the professional, let the matter of dress and scenery be a following by virtue of the exceedingly original and attractive display. Here is a primitive art freshly made and as genuine as the finest of the painter's art. These water color designs, dealing with the matters of dress and scenery, are amazingly fine in line and color. In the main, the figures are used singly in illustration of important rite and custom, but in the hands of one or two of these artists, the gayly habilitated actors and warlike have been composed into processional groups and clusters of no mean rhythmic consequence. The colors used in these

drawings are simple but telling, and when it is considered that the art of using water color has been common to the American Indian from practically his earliest days, it is easy to understand how he has managed to delineate his thought upon the white paper with the consciousness and charm that he does. Awa-Tsireh, the most accomplished of these artists, was the first Indian painter in the new method of designing on paper. Hitherto the Indian paintings had been executed mostly on pottery. In this new field of expression, these primitive painters have won a large name for themselves in the few years since their metropolitan debut. In their art is to be found the satisfaction of seeing the free expression of an untrammelled art sense, backed with an inherently balanced technical equipment, which combination of qualities is rare in any school of art, and bound to create works that will endure.

Elsewhere among the galleries are many interesting and expertly worked-out articles of art. Janet Scudder, recently returned to New York from Paris, has a small group of her sculpture in the Fergall Galleries, including the famous "Frog Baby" and the "Young Diana." Both these bronzes are of her best. Bradley Walker Tomlin has an interesting group of water colors and pastels at the Montross Galleries, smartly designed, originally conceived, and carried off with a fine technical flourish. He works in many lines with equal ease, and with a fuller sweep to his work should become an important member of the front ranks of contemporary artists.

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"MATERNAL CARESS," BY MARY CASSATT



One of the Paintings in the Pan-American Exhibition, Los Angeles Museum.

New York Exhibits

By RALPH FLINT

New York, Jan. 28

AN EXHIBITION of small paintings by Max Bohm is being held at the Max Galleries until the middle of February. With the large memorial show of this American painter's major works at the Grand Central Galleries last season still fresh in memory, these gentle paintings at least will serve as a reminder of his large talents, if they bring before the public no further aspects of his art. Some 40 canvases have been selected from his studio, and for the most part they have never before been publicly exhibited. The splendid and rather Ryderesque "Incident in the English Channel" with its dramatic arrangement of light and dark is carried over from the previous New York exhibition, and there is a companion piece as well in his "Ebb Tide" similarly compounded of luminous sky and darkling sails starkly silhouetted.

While Bohm managed his thickly laid-on pigments ordinarily to produce areas of smooth and rather placid tone, in these small sea-pieces he has kept up his brushwork with an unwonted though highly effective vigor; the result of this special treatment is to put these imaginative paintings in a class by themselves, as indicative of the artist's talents at white heat. Some of the smaller landscape studies are also of this same vigorous style, and they are also charming bits of tone and color. Throughout this exhibition, the note of strong simplicity, direct melody, beauty, and an innate calm and contentment is in constant evidence, proving Max Bohm one of the important painters of his time.

At the Milch Galleries, an exhibition of Pueblo paintings, exemplifying the art of the American Indian of the Southwest, is attracting a large following by virtue of the exceedingly original and attractive display. Here is a primitive art freshly made and as genuine as the finest of the painter's art. These water color designs, dealing with the matters of dress and scenery, are amazingly fine in line and color. In the main, the figures are used singly in illustration of important rite and custom, but in the hands of one or two of these artists, the gayly habilitated actors and warlike have been composed into processional groups and clusters of no mean rhythmic consequence. The colors used in these

drawings are simple but telling, and when it is considered that the art of using water color has been common to the American Indian from practically his earliest days, it is easy to understand how he has managed to delineate his thought upon the white paper with the consciousness and charm that he does. Awa-Tsireh, the most accomplished of these artists, was the first Indian painter in the new method of designing on paper. Hitherto the Indian paintings had been executed mostly on pottery. In this new field of expression, these primitive painters have won a large name for themselves in the few years since their metropolitan debut. In their art is to be found the satisfaction of seeing the free expression of an untrammelled art sense, backed with an inherently balanced technical equipment, which combination of qualities is rare in any school of art, and bound to create works that will endure.

Elsewhere among the galleries are many interesting and expertly worked-out articles of art. Janet Scudder, recently returned to New York from Paris, has a small group of her sculpture in the Fergall Galleries, including the famous "Frog Baby" and the "Young Diana." Both these bronzes are of her best. Bradley Walker Tomlin has an interesting group of water colors and pastels at the Montross Galleries, smartly designed, originally conceived, and carried off with a fine technical flourish. He works in many lines with equal ease, and with a fuller sweep to his work should become an important member of the front ranks of contemporary artists.

At the Babcock Galleries is an exhibition of canvases by Gale Turnbull, an American painter living for the most part in Paris. His landscape work is sturdy and colorful in the modern French way, without being too derivative of the modern masters of that city. Mr. Turnbull has often shown abroad but this is his first one-man exhibition in America. At the National Art Club the galleries are given over for the present to the Members' Annual Exhibition of painting and sculpture, which proves to be a none too exhilarating affair. D. Putnam Brinley, James Lie, Gifford Beal, John E. Costigan, Lillian Genth, Gerald Leake, and Eric Hudson are the outstanding contributors on this occasion.

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EDITORIALS

The World Court Victory

The victory in the Senate of the friends of the World Court will, in the end, make for international harmony and the intelligent association of nations. It is neither so revolutionary a change in American foreign policy as some insist, nor is it so sweeping a victory over the foes of internationalism as the heavy vote—76 ayes to 17 noes—would indicate. It is important chiefly as an indication that public sentiment as reflected in the conservative United States Senate is turning away from the narrow parochialism which followed the World War and is able to contemplate the United States in its own place in the family of nations without falling into a panic.

Of the reservations attached to the resolution by the Senate, the greater number are mere explicit statements of facts or conditions inherent in the protocol itself. No advocate of the original resolution believed that its ratification allied the United States with the League of Nations, or made it a party to the Treaty of Versailles, or entangled it in the political policy of a foreign state, or caused the abandonment of its traditional attitude toward purely American questions. There is no reason why doubts on the questions should not be set at rest by the unequivocal language of the reservations, but there was even less reason for the doubts to exist. They were conjured up and played upon to serve political ends.

The fifth reservation, however, is of more importance. The Monitor's dispatches from London yesterday gave expression to certain British disapproval of this section, and even noted some apprehension that it might be the cause of the rejection of the United States by the forty-eight nations constituting the Court—which we do not for a moment believe. The section thus complained of reads:

That the Court shall not render any advisory opinion except publicly after due notice to all states adhering to the Court and to all interested states, and after public hearing or opportunity for hearing given to any state concerned; nor shall it, without the consent of the United States, entertain any request for an advisory opinion touching any dispute or question in which the United States has or claims an interest.

The first clause of this reservation is unexceptionable. As the only force that can be given to advisory opinions is the moral effect due to wide publicity, the Court would scarcely render them other than publicly. But the second clause, denying the Court the right to consider a cause in which the United States is interested except with the consent of that nation is at least unfortunate. Advisory opinions have no binding force. They will be promulgated only for their moral effect. But if every nation followed the lead of the United States, every nation, undertaking a course of conduct inimical to the general welfare, could escape even moral reprobation by refusing to permit the Court to consider the facts at issue.

Whether all the other forty-eight nations are more confident of their political virtue than the United States may be doubted. However, the great American republic stands alone in demanding that it shall itself be the sole judge whether its acts shall be subject to an impartial scrutiny and a report to the world as to their propriety and justice.

Even more doubtful in its effect upon the usefulness of the Court, so far as the United States is concerned, is the supplementary resolution which prescribes:

That the United States approve the protocol and statute heretofore mentioned, and the understanding that recourse to the Permanent Court of International Justice for the settlement of differences between the United States and any other state, or states, can be had only by agreement thereto through general or special treaties concluded between the parties in dispute.

In other words a dispute between the United States and Italy, for example, could not be considered by the Court until the United States Senate, by a two-thirds vote, had so agreed. Had Italy held to such a doctrine at the time Corfu was bombarded that island would now be Italian territory.

While those who are sincerely desirous of transferring international disputes from the tribunals of diplomacy or war into the more rational atmosphere of a tribunal of international law will deplore these two restrictive reservations, they will nevertheless find encouragement in the Senate's action as a whole. It is a step, halting and hesitant indeed, but still a step, toward a fuller brotherhood between the United States and the rest of the world. It is incompatible with narrow and bigoted isolation. If the Court shall progress along such lines as shall demonstrate its worth to the world, and at the same time quiet the apprehensions of timid Americans, it will be only a question of time when American participation will be fuller and less grudging.

Like all other movements toward universal harmony, this one of an international tribunal must develop slowly. It must prove its case as it goes along. What is really important about the action of the Senate—action which never would have been taken save for the quiet and effective pressure applied by President Coolidge—is that it assures at least the friendly assistance of the United States in making this demonstration complete.

Just as in the commonwealths of the western section of the United States, where there is a determined effort being made to conserve and harness the waters of the Colorado and other rivers, so in the south and southwest, constructive thought is being given to an undertaking by which it is hoped to impound the flood waters of the Arkansas River and its parallel or tributary streams. This latter project, which has not yet attracted the attention which has been devoted to the Colorado River plan, for instance, vitally concerns the interests of the people of Colorado, Kansas, New Mexico, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Texas, Alabama and Mississippi. As is usually the case in sections where flood control presents a serious

economic problem, it is related, in at least a part of the states named, to that of drought prevention.

Quite wisely it has been undertaken, in the Arkansas River basin, to arrange for the control of tributary rivers and streams by the several states affected, and to unite these efforts in a larger plan to conserve and control the waters of the chief river of the watershed. This would be undertaken, it is now proposed, by establishing a flood control unit at Pueblo, Colo., a second, work upon which has already been begun, at Wichita, Kan., and a third on the North Canadian River in Oklahoma. The cost of the undertaking, perhaps somewhat roughly estimated, is \$72,000,000, which shall be met, it is proposed, by assessments levied upon the industries and lands which will be immediately benefited. But this direct charge would eventually be written off, it is said, in advantages assured and in the revenues derived from power supplied to industries and cities adjacent. The benefits would be felt even in the territory bordering the lower Mississippi River, it is shown.

But there is in both the projects referred to, as well as in the projects embracing the utilization of waste waters in every part of the United States, the related problem of commercializing the power generated. There has been a tendency, it seems, to inject into the solution of this important problem the matter of state rights. While it may be conceded that the economic development of such projects as those of the Colorado and Arkansas rivers cannot be undertaken except through an agreement entered into by the several states affected, there persists, too often, the determination of the people of one or more of the states concerned to reserve to themselves some real or fancied economic advantage. There is a tolerably safe and sound basis which should be considered. It is that with these projects once developed and in operation there is being manufactured and placed upon the market a commodity that represents a clear gain over what was once a complete loss. This commodity, in the form of horsepower, again becomes a waste product the moment it is not utilized to its last unit. The people of a particular state or section are not benefited, their own needs being supplied, by permitting the potential energy to go to waste. No state right is being infringed by transmitting this surplus power behind the state lines, any more than by shipping beyond the territorial borders the grain, butter, maple sugar, or potatoes which the producers themselves cannot consume.

No single individual among Japan's progressive statesmen has attracted more favorable attention in the Occident within recent years than the late Premier, Viscount Taka-akira Kato. For more than three decades, without interruption, he held an important place in shaping and directing the domestic and foreign policies of his country. It was in the year 1894, when he was comparatively unknown except among the powerful and influential political leaders of Japan, that he was appointed Minister to the Court of St. James's.

At a later time he was again assigned to that mission, his title being Ambassador. Previous to his elevation to the office of Premier, in 1924, he had four times held the portfolio of the Minister of Foreign Affairs. Writers of biography will find in his picturesque and romantic career all the material they desire for the building of an interesting story of the survival of the industrious and the worthy and the rise of a conscientious and dependable youth from obscurity to the seats of the mighty. He was a consistent and determined defender of Japanese nationalism. His long residence in England, perhaps, led him to a keener appreciation of British ideals than he would otherwise have had, but the concessions he found it wise or possible to make in this direction, as indicated by the terms of common agreement embraced in the former Anglo-Japanese Treaty, never caused him to yield what many in the Western world have regarded as his irreconcilable attitude toward all things American.

The weaver of intimate romances in the careers of the great and near great will be able to adapt and rewrite whole chapters from that of Kato, boy and man. His parental name was not Kato, but Hattori, that of an inconspicuous family in the city of Nagoya. Sometime during his youth he was adopted as the son and heir of Toshiebei Kato, who had no other apparent object than the perpetuation of the Kato name. It was to the influential and wealthy house of Iwasaki that the youthful Kato owed his opportunity for advancement in finance and politics. He had been graduated from the Imperial University in Tokyo and had entered employment as a clerk. He attracted the attention of the elder Iwasaki, who believed that a great career lay before the young man. Conforming to what is a common Japanese custom, the elderly sponsor arranged an alliance by which his daughter became the wife of the ward.

How well the astute Iwasaki judged has been shown by events with which the people of the whole world are familiar. The family alliance thus formed was extended until there were interlinked and interwoven many of those who have, in recent years, had a large part in shaping Oriental affairs and policies. Baron Shidehara, recently Japanese Ambassador in Washington, was a brother-in-law of the Premier. A daughter of Viscount Kato became the wife of Secretary Okabe of the Japanese Foreign Office, while the latter's sister is married to the senior proprietor of one of Japan's most powerful and influential newspapers. A second daughter of the Premier is the wife of a member of the imperial household.

Thus there have been combined in an inner circle, as it were, those who have had large part in directing, during a critical period in world affairs, the national and international policies of the powerful Island Kingdom. The sudden change which has come will, almost inevitably, portend important readjustments in a government where those changes have been frequent. There has been, in the recent past,

marked cleavage between the faction comprising the financial and industrial magnates, on the one hand, of which Baron Kato was the leader, and that embracing the militarists and bureaucrats, on the other. The issue figuratively joined with the accession of Viscount Kato to the Premiership evidently remains undetermined.

The words "college" and "collegian" have recently gained in certain forms of the literature of the day—in daily newspapers, in comic magazines, in current slang—a significance that is deplored by college faculties, by the more earnest students and by the growing portion of the public which appreciates the value of higher education. It is unfortunate that too many people associate "college" only with baggy trousers, flashy neckties, grotesque hats and other eccentricities of dress and manner, which a certain number of students affect just now. If one looks below the surface, however, it is possible to see indications that the manifestations which have given the words in question their present-day meaning are not characteristic of the majority of young collegians and should not be allowed to prejudice the public against institutions of learning.

Without doubt a wave of exaggeration and extremeness is evident among college boys and girls at present. But this tendency in dress and conduct is by no means confined to them. It is noticeable in society at large. The great mass of men and women, however, go about their daily tasks and enjoyments in quite normal fashion, slightly, if at all, touched or influenced except in their sense of humor by the extravagant eccentricities of the flamboyant minority. The same condition exists in the colleges. The enormous increase in college attendance is not caused by a rush of youth who hope to wear strange clothes or indulge in queer conduct. An overwhelming majority of the throngs of youth that are swelling the numbers at American colleges are after education, the training of their best and highest talents.

From the Mississippi Agricultural and Mechanical College comes an official report that a great decrease in physical defects has been noted in examinations extended over the last decade. At a recent hearing before trustees of Ohio State University the witnesses agreed that the student body at the university has improved morally year by year and is now at its highest point. It was declared that the students are "continually, progressively and constructively at work in dealing with their own problems." Testimony of captains of industry and finance is significant on the point in question. It has been common knowledge that leaders in business have been seeking out college men for several years with increasing intensity as the best material for future managers and executives. That they find more than baggy trousers and moaning saxophones on college campuses is shown by the fact that they are contributing thousands of dollars annually to middle western colleges and universities for specialized work in research laboratories. An asphalt company helps toward the study of asphalt materials. A chemical manufacturer gives financial aid for study in commercial chemistry. One big producer of railroad equipment maintains twenty scholarships for specialized training in agriculture.

Scholarships and fellowships of this kind at the University of Wisconsin amount annually to \$21,762, at the University of Minnesota to more than \$25,000. For study of meat packing processes at the University of Chicago a gift of \$2500 a year for three years has been made. At the University of Illinois about thirty-five of these scholarships covering a wide variety of subjects are provided. At other institutions subjects thus encouraged include fire insurance, merchandising, advertising, textile manufacture, mining and animal industry.

When the practical leaders of business, industry and finance give to "college" and "collegian" the significance implied by these concrete acts, the general public can afford to do likewise and to forget the temporary, superficial meaning emphasized by the thoughtless and the frivolous.

Editorial Notes

Anyone who does not get a certain thrill out of an Associated Press news item published the other day must surely be impervious to emotional sentiments altogether. It told of the wireless contact established between Moscow and the United States, when some American radio stations were heard in the Soviet Republic. This sentence is almost a classic:

Out of a thick, snow-laden atmosphere this morning Russia had the pleasure of listening to "The Star-Spangled Banner" across 5000 miles of space. Though America and the Bolshevik administration are not yet on formal diplomatic speaking terms, who shall say that a bond has not now been woven between them? Despite bad atmospheric conditions, one reads, the reception was exceptionally clear. Does not this, too, presage the oncoming of the era of "On earth peace, good will toward men," in regions which heretofore have been thought of by many as almost beyond the pale?

One can hardly read the platform drawn up by the American Indians who attended the Northwest Indian Congress, held not long since in Spokane, Wash., for the consideration of the Palefaces, without acknowledging that it contained much truth. "You think our dress and painted faces funny," read one plank, which continued, "Your girls dress and paint funny too." Then another paragraph contained this piece of excellent moral advice, "How would the Indian like to be treated? How would you like to be treated? That's the way we want to be treated." Incidentally the convention afforded a splendid opportunity for the tribes to thresh out their problems with the white man, and such names as Chief Two Guns, Bird Rattler, No Coat, Jean Little Dog, and so on, were frequently heard on the convention floor.

On Traveling Fellowships

On the banks of the Seine, near St. Cloud, and surrounded by the Bois de Boulogne, is a corner of Paris which the tourist never sees—the gardens of the President d'Honneur of the *Atour du Monde* Club.

They are perhaps the most wonderful gardens in Paris: you are led from a French garden to an English flower garden, and round to a stretch of Vosges forest land; from that to a Japanese garden with a Japanese house, a bridge, and those miraculous miniature trees whose cultivation is a Japanese secret.

You leave the Japanese garden and every trace of it to enter a Chinese section, with pagodas and houses, so exact in their effect that, for the moment, you might think that Paris was left behind, and that by some magic you were in Peking. Those gardens represent the international thought of the Frenchman who owns them—Albert Kahn. Every year M. Kahn sends a Frenchman, an American, and an Englishman traveling round the world to study different races, and to try from increased knowledge to work for a better international understanding. M. Kahn has transcended the prejudices of race: he has overcome the lesser loyalties of nationality.

In one of the houses of his gardens he has a private film projection room, and there you can see the wide range of personalities who have at one time or other enjoyed his hospitality: Lord Balfour, Tagore, Rudyard Kipling, Mahomet Ali, H. G. Wells and many a distinguished American visitor to Paris.

M. Kahn hopes by means of his traveling fellowship to induce in other men his own catholicity of taste. For a year I have so traveled, and I am attempting to give my impressions of the results. I am not sure that they are according to schedule.

I started out with a respect for theories; I have returned with a respect for facts. In nothing, perhaps, have I so changed as in my attitude to Wilsonism and self-determination. I started accepting self-determination, like most young radicals, as a vital belief, a new religion added to the faiths of the world. I was prepared to re-echo the words which President Wilson addressed to the House of Representatives and the Senate when he said that self-determination was not just a phrase, but an essential fundamental which, in future, statesmen could only ignore at their peril.

I went East; faced actual conditions. I saw that the words of Wilson were suggestions cast into the maelstrom of human life. The task was left for us, poor humans, to relate them, if possible, to the texture of living. What would self-determination, if it were adopted thoroughly, mean in Egypt and India today?

Is the suggestion that the end would be gained if all the foreign administrative machinery were withdrawn? If so, then in Egypt self-determination would probably connote the rule of a Circassian minority over a vast illiterate peasantry.

In India, as Gandhi himself confessed to me, any form of self-determination would lead to civil war, and even after civil war the rule would be, to quote the words of another Indian statesman, Mr. Ginnah, "the oligarchy of a small educated minority of Indians over 300,000,000 illiterate peasants."

In all this I would not say that M. Kahn's fellowship has converted me from a radical into an imperialist. Rather, my credo is that British imperialism has its place in the history of world civilization; morally its day may

be passing, but the practical problem of liquidating its responsibilities lies before us.

If we believe in self-determination in the Orient, we must be prepared to do more than utter phrases: the whole preparatory work of universal literacy lies before us.

The statement of Western countries never seem to realize the enormous divergence in life and institutions between the Orient and the West, and yet this contrast is at once the most obvious and the most intricate discovery of a world traveler.

If one had to express the whole matter in a formula, I would say that the life of the West is organized from a political basis, with the state as a unit; in the East it is organized on a religious basis with the family as a unit.

The West is concerned with the means of existence, with material wealth and contentment; it sees no antagonism between the religious life and the multifarious activities of the world in which we live. The East is concerned with the ends of existence; it exalts the supernatural at the expense of the material; and in the development of its religious life all things material, even health and sanitation, are sacrificed.

We are largely concerned with conquering the forces of nature, in dominating the cruder forces of human life and using them for our own fuller evolution. They of the East attempt to ignore the world of matter. I am not herein attempting to glorify the East at the expense of the West; I am merely stating contrasts as they have appeared to my thought.

I went down the Ganges one day in a boat with an American. We watched the pilgrims bathing in the waters of the sacred river: Hindus, both men and women, crowding into "Mother Gunga" to cleanse themselves of sin. The American turned to me and said, "But you should see Atlantic City." Ganges bathing is motivated in a belief in spiritual sanitation, as a religious rite: the beach at Atlantic City is presumably just a form of recreation.

The whole contrast is summarized in a conversation I had in Sanchi with Mr. Ghosal, the librarian to the Begum of Bhopal. We were standing on the hills of Sanchi, where the Buddhist stupas have been excavated. It was that moment in the Indian sunset before the evening mists arise when all is russet and blood-red. Mr. Ghosal stood before a figure of a Buddha in the attitude of contemplation.

"I sometimes think," he said, "that the difference between East and West is to be found in that figure. In the West all is activity, struggling with nature, assertiveness; but that figure of the Buddha suggests the consciousness of the East, contemplation and rest, the union with nature, silent worship and solitude."

I wonder if Mr. Kahn's fellowship teaches one the things he hoped they would. It has broken down for me many *idola mentis*, and yet this remains, that what we should seek in life is not uniformity but diversity, not to thrust Western institutions into all corners of the earth, but to find the fine flower of each varied manifestation of human life.

Uniformity in material things may be desirable. It is well to know that a "lemon freeze" is still a "lemon freeze" in San Diego or on Broadway. But with the human article the appreciation of diversity is the way to unity. It took a year for me to see that; but it proved to be well worth the effort.

B. I. E.

The World's Great Capitals: The Week in London

LONDON

A Labor Party cartoon depicts a Liberal rabbit looking at a desperate encounter between a Conservative hippopotamus and a Socialist lion, and saying to itself, "Which shall I help?" It is not surprising, therefore, that the Press Association learns from Labor headquarters that there is nothing in the circumstantial reports which are in circulation here of alliance talks between the scenes between emissaries from Mr. Lloyd George and Right-wing Labor leaders.

The Liberal Party's future is discussed with knowledge by Prof. Gilbert Murray in the December number of the *Contemporary*, and editorially in recent issues of the *Nation*. A similar conclusion is reached in each case. It is that on the co-operation of Liberalism and Labor, or their failure to co-operate, depend the fortunes of the progressive movement in British political life.

The fact is that Liberals have come to realize that while neither their own party by itself nor that of Labor has any early prospect of securing a majority in Parliament, the two combined might very well do so.

The mine owners have now formulated their case for the Royal Coal Commission, and it is upon the whole encouraging. They hold that further large cheapening in the cost of coal production is necessary to enable export trade to be regained and healthy demand for home industries restored. They believe that such cheapening could be effected if the three following changes were made: (a) reversion to the eight-hour day; (b) district regulation of wages and conditions of employment, and (c) reduction of railway rates. The last-named is outside the scope of the Royal Coal Commission, but the mine owners hold that it is essential to bring it in, since they reckon that a saving of no less than 25 per cent in freight charges on goods and minerals, including coal, could be effected if the railway bill were reduced by an amount which would still leave railway workers with a percentage increase of wages over those of 1913 not less than the 61 per cent which the miners enjoy.

One of the oldest schools in London, and one which carries fine old favor in its name, is Dame Alice Owen's school in Islington. Interest in it is aroused at the moment by the decision of one of the big city companies to build a new hall for the school. The story of how the school came into being is as follows: Some 300-odd years ago Dame Alice was walking in the fields which then surrounded her little village of Islington. As she walked she passed some archers who were practicing at a mark, and one of their arrows lodged in her high-crowned hat. She there and then decided to show her gratitude for what she regarded as a wonderful deliverance. Although her gratitude did not take immediate shape, she remembered it when she passed that way again some years later. She bought some land in the year 1613, lying between the Welsh Harp at Hendon and the Turk's Head at Islington, and built almshouses and a school for thirty boys. The almshouses disappeared, but the school now accommodates 400 boys, and the land, then of little value, has now a rental amounting to £10,000 a year.

That the old English folk songs and dances run little risk of being forgotten is attested by the popularity of the Christmas vacation school which was opened for a week in Chelsea by the English Folk Dance Society. So attractive are these periodical vacation courses that many applicants had to be refused. Over 600 dancing students attended the school from all parts of the country. Displays of dancing by finished performers were given of the Morris dance and the Sword and Country dances. In the Morris dance, performed in turn by six men and six women from the Chelsea Polytechnic, the music was provided by a piano and violin, and by bells worn by the dancers. In conjunction with the school courses, there was a festival during which demonstrations were given by folk dance societies from cities, towns and villages of all sizes. One little village in Yorkshire, with a total population of 120, can boast that about half of them are active members of its dancing society.

What was once the Wembley Exhibition is now no longer, but anyone curious enough to go over the grounds would find that all appears to be in perfect order, even

though empty. The roads are clean, and red, and in good repair, and the grass is as green as any grass can be. Periodical sales are still being held, and buyers turn up in the hope of picking up something cheap. There is some talk of a syndicate taking over the exhibition and maintaining it just to pay its rates and taxes for two or three years, and then running another exhibition. But after the experience, financially, of the great 1924-25 exhibition they will be bold financiers indeed who will try to launch another so soon.

A one-way traffic scheme is being tried in Parliament Square with considerable success. Any Londoner knows the trying delays that generally take place at this center with queues of buses and taxis piling up, to be let loose periodically in a rolling, rumbling avalanche of wheeled vehicles of all sorts. Now all traffic going Victoria ward goes to the far side of Parliament Square near St. Margaret's Church, while all traffic from that direction keeps to its old road, but has the whole of that road to itself. "No forty-bob fine this time," called a bus conductor to his driver as the latter took what used to be the wrong side of a street refuge but was now the right side in the one-way stream. It may not prove to be quite so easy to adapt the one-way system to other congested centers, but that the idea is sound is obvious from the Parliament Square example.

Some sayings of the week: It is not a time for age to "tell off" youth, but to go on giving a lead in faith.—*Dr. Cyril Norwood*.

Trade prospects are largely what we care to make them.—*Sir Leo Chiozza Money*.

We may face the difficulties and trials the new year may bring with it with confidence, if we can sustain good will, unselfishness, and hard work.—*Sir Kingsley Wood*.

Education to be complete must elevate men and women toward the kingdom of heaven within themselves.—*H. E. Brown, Inspector of Education for Surrey, England*.

Prophecy is not the mere impudence of unfounded assertion.—*J. L. Garvin*.

"Grousing" by a Briton is the expression of an inward determination to overcome the difficulties that confront him.—*Sir Andrew Pettigrew*.

Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself or his publisher responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

A Practice Commended to Many

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I wish to relate a practice of mine which I acquired some time ago, as it seems to increase in enjoyment to me in such degree that I should like to pass it on to others.

Since becoming a habitual reader of the Monitor, among its many meritorious points I have appreciated the fact that I could rely on the advertisers as being trustworthy merchants with whom to deal. So I take pleasure in introducing myself to them as one who has noted their advertisements in the Monitor, and thus we immediately establish a friendly basis of negotiation.

Needless to say, the results are always productive of good. I find it also a profitable practice to read over the advertisements of those merchants from my home city who advertise in the Monitor, and acquaint myself with their names and products.

When I pass the store of such an one, if it is one not before familiar, I recall that here is a friend who sometimes might serve me. In traveling I never fail to refer to the Monitor to determine what hotel I may stop at, or where I might eat, my experiences always terminating in satisfactory results.

This is a service which the Monitor is rendering with results which I cannot but contrast with former annoyances in trying to purchase reliable goods and receive satisfactory public accommodations.

R. C. H.

Oakland, Calif.

Irrigation and Flood Control